Joh. Amos Comenii

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS:

Hoc est,

Omnium fundamentalium in Mundo Rerum, & in vitâ Actionum, Pictura & Nomenclatura.

JOH. AMOS COMMENIUS's Visible WORLD.

OR,

A *Picture* and *Nomenclature* of all the chief Things that are in the World; and of Mens Employments therein.

A Work newly written by the Author Latine, and High-Dutch (being one of his last *Essays*, and the most suitable to Childrens capacities of any that he hath hitherto made): & translated in to English,

By CHARLES HOOLE, Teacher of the Grammar-School in *MONMOUTH.*

For the use of young Latine-Scholars.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

Bell: LONDON. Bathoe

Printed for *J. Kirton*, at the *Kings-Arms*, in Saint *Pauls* Church-yard, 1664.



IOHAN - AMOS COMENIVS,
MORAVVS. A° ÆTAT 50: 1642.

Joh. Amos Comenii

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS:

Hoc est,

Omnium fundamentalium in Mundo Rerum, & in vitâ Actionum, Pictura & Nomenclatura.

JOH. AMOS COMMENIUS's Visible WORLD.

OR,

A *Picture* and *Nomenclature* of all the chief Things that are in the World; and of Mens Employments therein.

A Work newly written by the Author Latine, and High-Dutch (being one of his last *Essays*, and the most suitable to Childrens capacities of any that he hath hitherto made): & translated into English,

By CHARLES HOOLE, Teacher of the Grammar-School in *MONMOUTH*.

For the use of young Latine-Scholars.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

Rem: LONDON. Basset

Printed for *J. Kirton*, at the *Kings-Arms*, in Saint *Pauls* Church-yard, 1664.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beast of the Field, and every Fowl of the air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave names to all Cattell, and to the Fowl of the air, and to every beast of the Field.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cunctas animantes Terræ, & universa volatilia Cœli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque* Adam *nominibus suis cuncta Animantia, & universa volatilia cœli, & omnes bestias agri.*



The Authors PREFACE to the READER.



INstruction is the means to expel Rudeneſs, *with which young wits ought to be wel-furniſhed in Schools: But ſo, as that the Teaching be* 1. True, 2. Full, 3. Clear, *and* 4. Solid.

1. *It will be* true, *if nothing be taught but ſuch as are beneficial to ones life; leſt there be a cauſe of complaining afterwards: We know not neceſſary things, becauſe we have not learned things neceſſary.*

2. *It will be* full, *if the mind be poliſhed for Wiſdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of Living. This will be that* Grace *of ones life,* to be Wiſe, to Act, to Speak.

3. 4. *It will be* clear, *and by that firm and* ſolid, *if whatever is taught and learned, be not obſcure, or confuſed, but apparent, diſtinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hand.*

The ground of this buſineſs is, that ſenſual objects be rightly preſented to the ſenſes, *for fear they may not be received. I ſay, and ſay it again aloud, that this laſt is the foundation of all the reſt: becauſe,* we can neither act nor ſpeak wiſely, unleſs we firſt rightly underſtand all the things which are to be done, and whereof, we are to ſpeak. Now there is nothing in the underſtanding which was not before in the ſenſe And therefore to exerciſe the ſenſes well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to

lay the grounds for all wisdom, & all wise discourse, & all discreet actions in ones course of life. *Which, because it is commonly neglected in Schools, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.*

See here then a new help for Schools, A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of mens actions in their way of living! *Which, that you, good Masters, may not be loth to run over with your Scholars; I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.*

It is a little Book, *as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language:* full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.

I. The Pictures *are the Representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the* Janua Latinæ Linguæ; *and with that fulness, that nothing very necessary or of great concernment is omitted.*

II. The Nomenclatures *are the Inscriptions, or Titles set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general Term.*

III. The Descriptions *are the Explications of the Parts of the Picture; so expressed by their own proper terms as the same Figure which is added to every piece of the Picture, and the term of it, always sheweth what things belong one to another.*

Which such Book, and in such a Dress, may (I hope)

I. To entice witty Children to it, *that they may not conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almost) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly please their eys with these sights. And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that Scarcrows may be taken away out of wisdomes Gardens.*

II. *This same little Book will serve* to stir up the Attention, which is to be fastned upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more; *which is also a great matter. For the Senses (being the main guides of Child-hood, because therein the Mind deth not as yet raise up it self to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own Objects; and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themselves hither and thither, out of a wearines of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This Book then will do a good piece of service in taking (especially flickering) Wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.*

III. *Whence a third good will follow*, that Children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the Prime things that are in the world, by sport and merry pastime. *In a word, this Book will serve for the more pleasing using of* the Vestibulum, *and* Janua Linguarum, *for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth*

three other good things of it self.

I *First* it will afford a Device for learning to read, more easily than hitherto; *especially having* a Symbolical Alphabet *set before it, to wit, the Characters of the several Letters, with the Image of that creature, whose voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young A b c-Scholar, will easily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use can readily afford all things. And then, having looked over* a Table of the chief Syllables *also (which yet was not thought neeessary to be added to this Book), he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inscriptions set over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing Pictured, suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted,* without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits, *which may wholly be avoyded by this Method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger Descriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.*

II. The same Book being used in English, in English Schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottome; *because by the aforesaid Descriptions of things, the Words and Phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly* resolve-

esolving the Speech already understood into its parts, hewing the declining of the several words, and redu-ing those that are joyned together under certain Rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that that very English translation, may serve for the more ready nd pleasant learning of the Latine tongue: *as one ay see in this Edition, the whole Book being so tran-lated, that every where one word answereth to the word ver against it, and the Book is in all things the same, nly in two Idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also some Observations and Ad-ertisements added in the end, touching those things nly, wherein the use of the Latine tongue differeth from he English. For, where there is no difference, there ne-th no advertisement to be given. But, because* the rst tasks of Learners ought to be little and single, *we ave filled this first Book of training one up to see a oing of himself with nothing but rudiments, that is, ith the chief of things and words, or with the grounds f the whole world, and the whole language, and of all ur understanding about things. If a more perfect De-cription of things, and a fuller knowledge of a lan-uage, and a clearer light of the understanding be ught after (as they ought to be) they are to be found me where else; whither there will now be an easie pas-ge by this our little* Encyclopædia *of things subject the senses. Something remaineth to be said, touching e more cheerful use of this Book.*

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to de-ght themselves withal as they please, with the sight the Pictures, and making them as familiar to them-lves as may be, and that even at home, before they be t to School.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the School) what this thing or that thing is, and is called; so that they may see nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot shew.

III. And let the things named them be shewed, not only in the Picture, but also in themselves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the House, Utensils, &c.

IV. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will; nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: first, thus to quicken the attention also towards the things; and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another; and lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any things here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all, to offer them by themselves to the Scholars, as, colours, relishes, &c. Which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easie to be met withall at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at the last, this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the senses, and an Entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: Let us come to the thing it self.

The Translator, to all judicious, and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingnesse made use of, (or at least perused) many of *the Books of* this wel-deserving Author, *Mr. John Commenius*; which, for their profitablenes's to the speedy attainment of a Language, have been translated in several Countries out of Latine into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that, they *are indeed of singular use, and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such, as have already got a smattering in Latine) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed: But to young Children* (whom we have chiefly to instruct, as those that are ignorant altogether of most things, and words,) *they prove rather a more toyl and burden, than a delight, and furtherance.*

For, *to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is, to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire their multitude, and variety* (and thereby to become discouraged;) *then to care to treasure them up*, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in some of his later works seemed to move retrograde, & striven to come nearer to the reach of tender wits; and in this present Book, he hath (according to my judgement,) descended to the very Bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as Nature it self doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the Senses well, by presenting their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the Intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them one to another by rational discourse. Whereas indeed, We generally missing this way, do teach Children, as we do Parrats, to speak

they

they know not what; nay, which is worſe, we, *taking the Way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the firſt, do puſle their immaginations with abſtractive terms and ſecundary intentions, which till they be ſomewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean.* And this I gueſs to be the reaſon, why many great perſons do reſolve ſometimes, not to put a Child to School, till he be at leaſt eleven, or twelve years of age; preſuming that he, having then taken notice of moſt things, will ſooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any language. But the groſs miſdemeanour of ſuch children for the moſt part, have taught many Parents to be haſty enough to ſend their own to School, if not that they may learn, yet (at leaſt) that they may be kept out of harms way; and yet if they do not profit, for the time they have been at School, (no reſpect at all being had of their years,) the Maſter ſhall be ſure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-maſter had need to bend his wits to come within the compaſs of a Child's capacity of ſix or ſeven years of age (ſeeing we have now ſuch commonly brought to our Grammar-Schools to learn the Latine Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingneſs, as himſelf would teach with dexterity and eaſe. And at preſent I know no better help to forward his young Scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpoſe contrived by the Author, in the Germane and Latine Tongues.

What profitable uſe may be made thereof, reſpecting chiefly that his own Country and Language, he himſelf hath told you in his Preface; but what uſe we may here make of it in our Grammar Schools, as it is now tranſlated into Engliſh, I ſhall partly declare: leaving all other men (according to their wont) to their own diſcretion, and liberty, to uſe it, or refuſe it, as they pleaſe. So ſoon then as a Childe can read Engliſh perfectly, and is brought us to School to learn Latine, I would have him together with his Accidence to be provided of this Book, in which he may at leaſt once a day (beſides his Accidence) be thus exerciſed:

1. Let him *look over the Pictures with their general Titles or* Inſcriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them

nd to tell its name either in Englisſh, or Latine. By this neans he ſhall have the Method of the Book in his head; and e eaſily furniſhed with the knowledge of moſt things; and in-ructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with hem elſewhere in their real forms.

II. Let him *read the Deſcription at large*, firſt in Engliſh, nd afterwards in Latine, till he can readily read, and diſtin-tly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding ow they are ſpelled. And withall, let him take notice of the igures inſerted, and to what part of the Picture they direct by heir like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing f himſelf, and to name it on a ſudden, either in Engliſh, or atine. Thus, he ſhall not only gain the moſt primitive words, ut be underſtandingly grounded in *Orthography*, which is a hing *too generally neglected* by us; partly becauſe our Engliſh-Schools think that Children ſhould learn it at the Latine, and ur Latine-Schools ſuppoſe they have already learn'd it at the nglish; partly, becauſe our Common Grammar is too much efective in this Part, and Scholars ſo little exerciſed therein, hat they paſs from Schools to the Univerſities, and return rom thence (ſome of them) more unable to write true Engliſh, han either Latine, or Greek. Not to ſpeak of our ordinary rades-men, many of whom write ſuch falſe Engliſh, that none ut themſelves can interpret what they ſcribble, in their Bills, nd Shop-Books.

III. Then let him *get the Titles and Deſcriptions by heart*, hich he will more eaſily do by reaſon of thoſe impreſſions, hich the viewing of the Pictures hath already made in his emory. And now let him alſo *learn*, 1. *To Conſtrue*, or give e words one by one, as they anſwer one another in Latine nd Engliſh. 2. *To parſe*, according to the Rules (which, I reſume by this time) he hath learned in the firſt part of the ccidence; where I would have him, *tell what Part of Speech y word is, and then what Accidents belong to it*; but eſpecial to *decline the Nouns, and Conjugate the Verbs* according to e Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable im to know the end and uſe of his Accidence. As for *the ules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenſes and Su-ines of Verbs, or thoſe of Concordance and Conſtruction* in the

latter

latter part of the Accidence, *I would not have a Childe mu*
troubled with them, till by the help of this Book *he can perfe*
ly practise so much of *Etymology*, as concerns the first part of h
Accidence only. For that, and this Book together, being th
rowly learn'd by at least thrice going them over, will much pr
pare Children to go cheerfully forward in their Grammar, an
School-Authors; especially, if whil'st they are imployed here
in, they be taught also to write a fair, and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish coul
have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book bein
writ in High-Dutch, doth express many things in reference
that Country and Speech, which cannot without alteration
some Pictures, as well as words, be expressed in ours: for th
Symbolical Alphabet is fitted for German Children rather tha
for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go order
one for one with the Latine, our English propriety of Speec
will not admit the like. Therefore it will behoove those Ma
sters, that intend to make use of this Book, to construe it ver
batim to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do
of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the fir
words of Nouns, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly muc
desired by some experienced Teachers, and I my self had som
years since (whil'st my own Child lived) begun the like, ha
ving found it most agreeable to the best-witted *Children*, wh
are most taken up with Pictures from their Infancy because
them the knowledge of things, which they seem to represent (an
whereof Children are as yet ignorant) *are most easily convey*
to their understanding: but for as much as the work is no
done, (though in some things not so compleatly, as it were t
be wished) I rejoyce in the use of it, and desist in my own un
dertakings, for the present. And because *any good thing is th*
better, being the more communicated; I have herein imitated
Child, who is forward to impart to others what himself ha
well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, d
not too much trouble their thoughts, and clog their memorie
with bare Grammar-Rudiments, which to them are harsh i
getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them the
signifie nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a gener
teru

erm, which they know not what it meaneth, till they compre-
end also particulars: but by this or the like Subsidiarie, in-
orm them, first with some knowledge of things, and words
herewith to express them, and then their Rules of speaking
will be better understood, and more firmly kept in mind.
lse, how should a Child conceive, what a Rule meaneth, when
e neither knoweth what the Latine word importeth, nor what
manner of thing it is, which is signified to him in his own na-
ve Language, which is given him thereby to understand the
ule? For Rules, consisting of generalities, are delivered
as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and
hen the words to be already apprehended, touching which
ey are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it
eing *the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of*
hildrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them,
at so we may apply our selves to their reach: but I leave the
bservation hereof to your own daily exercise, and experience
t thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that
th bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and
rect us by his grace, that we may train up Children in his
ar, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord;
d then no doubt, our teaching and their learning of other
ngs subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his bles-
dSpirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service
h in Church and Common-wealth, as long as they live
re, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter.
is, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do
r you and yours, at the throne of Gods heavenly grace, and
main while I live,

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and
labour willingly in the same Profession with you,

om my School, in *Lothbury*, CHARLS HOOL.
London, *Jan.* 25. 1658.

B *Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond*
the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as those of Geogra-
phy, Astronomy, or the like. I would have omitted, till the rest
be learned, and a Child be better able to understand them.

The Judgement of Mr. **Hezekiah Wood**-
ward, *sometimes an* eminent Schoolmaster i
LONDON, *touching a Work of this Nature*
in his Gate to Sciences, *Chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the use of Images, or Representatio*
is great: If we could make our words as leg
ble to Children as Pictures are, their informatio
there from would be quickned, and surer. But
we cannot do, though we must do what we ca
And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures
all Creatures, Herbs, Beasts, Fish, Fowls, &c. th
would stand us in great stead. For, *Pictures are*
most intelligible Books, that Children can look upo
They come closest to Nature; nay, *saith* Scalige
Art exceeds her.

There is lately come forth of the Press, a third Edi
on Corrected and Inlarged, Of the easie Entran
to the Latine Tongue: Written by Mr. *Char*
Hoole, containing

1. The Rudiments of Grammar, with the Examination
the Accidence
2. A Vocabulary of common-words, English and Latin
3. Sundry and short Examples, applyable to the Rule
Concordance, and Construction.
4. Collections out of the lowest School-Authors.
5. More Elegant Expressions for Children.
6. The first Principles of Christianity. Which may
had bound altogether, or severally, as directed in
Preface.

ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS.

A
WORLD of THINGS
Obvious to the Senses
drawn in PICTURES.

I.

Invitation

Invitatio



The Master and the Boy.

Magister & Puer.

M. COme Boy learn to be wise.

P. What doth this mean, to be wise?

M. To understand rightly, to do rightly, and to speak out rightly, all that are necessary

P. Who will teach me this?

M. I by Gods help.

P. How?

M. VEni, Puer! disce sapere.

P. Quid hoc est, *sapere?*

M. Omnia, quæ *necessaria*, rectè *intelligere* rectè *agere*, rectè *eloqui*.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego cum Deo.

P. Quomodo?

M. I will guide thée thorow all.

I will shew thée all

I will name thée all.

M. Ducam te per omnia.

Ostendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia

P. See, here I am; lead me in the name of God.

P. En adsum; duc me in nomine Dei.

M. Before all things, thou oughtest to learne the plain sounds, of which mans speech consisteth, which living Creatures know how to make, and thy tongue knoweth how to imitate, and thy hand can picture out.

M. Ante omnia debes discere simplices *Sonos*, ex quibus conflat *Sermo* humanus, quos, *Animalia* sciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* scit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* potest *pingere*.

Afterwards wée will go into the world, and we will shew all things.

Postea ibimus in *Mundum*, & spectabimus omnia.

Here thou hast a lively and vocall Alphabet.

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hic.



Cornix Cornicatur. á á A a
The Crow cryeth.

Agnus blatat bée é B b
The Lamb blaiteth.

Cicáda ſtridet. ci ci C c
The graſhopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicit. du du D d
The Whoppoo ſaith.

Infans éjulat. éé é E e
The Infant cryeth.

Ventus flat. ſi ſi F
The Wind bloweth.

Anſer gingrit ga gà G g
The Gooſe gaggleth.

Os halat. háh háh H h
The Mouth breatheth out.

Mus mintrat. ii í I i
The Mouſe chirpeth.

Anas retrinit. kha kha K k
The Duck quacketh.

Lupus úlulat. lu ulu L l
The Wolfe howleth.

Urſus mármurat. mum mum M m
The Bear grumbleth.



Felis clamat. *nau nau* N n
The Cat cryeth.

Auriga clamat. *óóó* O o
The Carter cryeth.

Pullus pipit. *pi pi* P p
The Chicken péepeth.

Cúculus cúculat. *kuk kuk* Q q
The Cuckow ſingeth cuckow.

Canis ringitur. *err* R r
The Dog grinneth.

Serpens ſibilat. *ſi* S s
The Serpent hiſſeth.

Graculus clamat. *tac tac* T t
The Jay cryeth.

Bubo ululat. *úú* U u
The Owle hooteth.

Lepus vagit. *vá* W w
The Hare ſqueaketh.

Rana coaxat *coax* X x
The Frog croaketh.

Aſinus rudit. *ÿÿÿ* Y y
The Aſſe brayeth

Tabanus dicit *dſ dſ* Z z
The Breeze or Horſe-flie ſaith.

II.

God. *Deus.*



2

GOD is of himselfe from everlasting to everlasting.

A most perfect and a most blessed Being,

In his *Essence* Spiritual, and one.

In his *Personality* Three.

In his will.

DEUS est ex se ipso, ab æterno in æternum

Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum

Essentia Spiritualis & Unus.

Hypostasi, Trinus.

Voluntate.

Holy,
Just,
Merciful,
and true.
In his Power,
very great:
In his goodnesse,
very good.
In his wisdome,
immeasurable.
A light
inaccessible;
and yet all
in all:
Every where,
and no where:

The chiefest Good,
and the onely unexhausted fountain of all good things:

As the Creator
so the Governor,
and Preservor of all
things, which
we call the
World.

Sanctus,
Justus,
Clemens,
verax,
Potentia,
Maximus.
Bonitate,
Optimus.
Sapientiâ,
immensus.
Lux,
inaccessa:
& tamen
Omnia in omnibus:
Ubique,
& nullibi:

Summum *bonum*,
& bonorum omnium
Fons solus
& inexhaustus,

Omnium Rerum
quas vocamus,
Mundum.
ut *Creator*,
ita *Gubernator*
& *Conservator*.

III.

Mundus.



The World.

Cœlum

The Heaven 1
hath fire
and ſtars

The Clouds 2
hang
in the air.
Birds 3
flie
under the Clouds.
Fiſhes 4
ſwim
in the water.
The earth
hath Hills 5
Woods, 6
Fields, 7
Beaſts, 8
and Men. 9

Thus,
the greateſt
bodies
of the World
the four Elements
are full of their own
Inhabitans

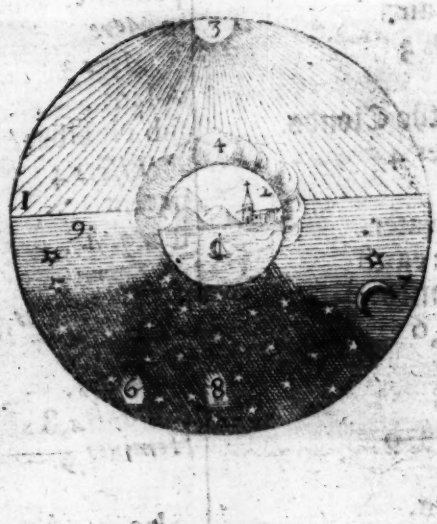
Cœlum 1
habet *Ignem*
& *Stellas*.

Nubes 2
pendent
in *Aëre*.
Aves 3
volant
ſub Nubibus
Piſces 4
natant
in *Aquâ*.
Terra
habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas, 6.
Campos, 7.
Animalia, 8
Homines, 9.

Ita,
ſunt plena
Habitatoribus ſuis
quatuor *Elementa*
Mundi
maxima
Corpora

IV.

Cœlum.



4

The Heaven.

The Heaven 1.
is wheeled about,
and encompaſſeth
the Earth 2.
ſtanding in
the middle.
The Sun 3.
whereſoever it is
ſhineth perpetually,
howſoever dark
Clouds 4.
may take it from us;
and by its rayes 5.
it cauſeth light,
and the light, Day.
On the other ſide
over againſt it, is
Darkneſs 6.
and thence Night.
In the Night
ſhineth the Moon 7.
and the Stars 8
glitter, and twinckle.

In the Evening 9,
is Twilight.
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day,

Cœlum 1.
rotatur,
& ambit
Terram 2.
ſtantem in medio

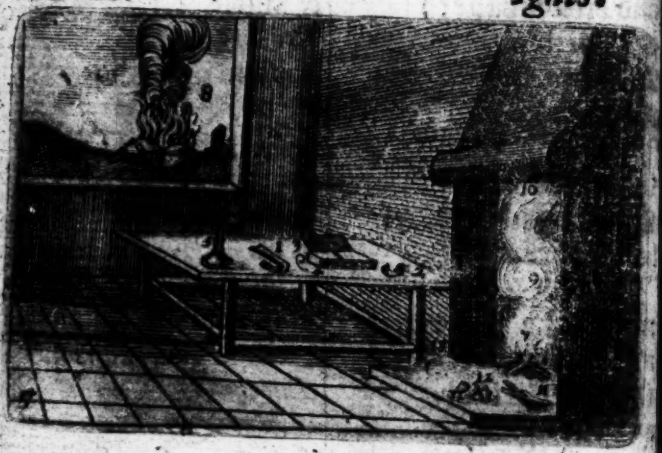
Sol 3,
ubi ubi eſt,
fulget perpetuò
ut ut.
Nubila 4.
eum à nobis eripiant;
facitque ſuis *radiis* 5.
Lucem;
Lux *Diem*.
Ex oppoſito,
ſunt
Tenebræ 6.
inde *Nox*.
Nocte.
ſplendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ* 8.
micant, ſcintillant.

Veſperi 9.
eſt *Crepuſculum*:
Mane 10. *Aurora*
& *Diluculum*,

V. Fire

V

Fire. *Ignis.*



The Fire
gloweth, burneth, and
consumeth to ashes.

A Spark of it struck
out of a Flint. 1
or (Fier-stone) 2
by means of a Steel.
and taken by tinder in
a tinder-box 3
lighteth a match 4
and after that
a Cande 5
or a Stick 6
and causeth
a flame 7

Ignis.
ardet, urit,
cremat.

Ejus *Scintilla*
ope *Chalybis* 1
è *Scilice* (*Pyrite*) 2
elisa.
& in *Suscitabulo* 3
à *Fomite* excepta,
Sulphuratum 4.

& inde *Candelam* 5.
vel *Lignum* 6.
accendit,
& *Flammam* 7. excitat.

or

2 blaze, 8
ohich
atcheth hold
f the houſes.
Smoak 9.
ſcendeth there from
ohich
ticking to the
himey 10
urneth into ſoot.

Of a Firebrand,
2 burning ſtick)
s made a
Brand 11
2 quenched
ick)
Of a hot Coal
red hot piece
f a fire-brand)
s made a Coal 12
2 a dead
nder)
That,
ohich remaineth
s at laſt
ſhes 13
nd Embers
2 hot Aſhes.)

vel *Incendium* 8
quod
ædificia
corripit
Fumus 9
inde aſcendit
qui
adhærens
Camino 10
abit in *Fuliginem*

Ex *Torre*
(ligno
ardente,)
fit *Titio* 11
(lignum
extinctum)
Ex *Prunâ*
(candente
torris periculâ)
fit *Carbo* 12
(*periculâ*
mortua.)
Tandem
quod
remanet
eſt *Cinis* 13
& *Favillæ*
(cinis ardens.)

VI.

Aër.



The Aire.

A cool Air 1
breatheth gently.
The Wind 2
bloweth strongly.
A Storm 3
throweth down Trées.
A Whirle-wind 4
turneth it selfe in a
round compasse.
A wind under
ground 5.
causeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake, caus-
eth gapings of the
Earth, (and falls of
Houses) 6.

Aura 1
spirat leniter.
Ventus 2
flat validé.
Procella 3
sternit arbores.
Turbo 4.
se agit in gyrum.

Ventus
subterraneus 5
excitat.
Terræ-motum
Terræ-motus.
facit
Labes (ruinas.) 6

VII.

Aqua.



The Water.

The water
ſpringeth
out of a fountain, 1
flowеth downwards in
a brook, 2
runneth
in a beck, 3
ſtandeth
in a pond, 4
slideth
in the ſtream, 5
is whirled about in a
whirl-pit 6
and cauſeth
dens 7.
The River
hath
banks 8.
The Sea
maketh
ſhores 9
bayes 10
capes 11
Islands 12
Almoſt Islands 13
Necks of Land 14
ſtraights 15
and hath in it
rocks 16.

Aqua
ſcatet
è *Fonte*, 1
defluit
in *Torrente*, 2
manat
in *Rivo*, 3
ſtat
in *Stagno*, 4
fluit
in *Flumine*, 5
gyratur
in *Vortice* 6
facit
Paludes 7.
Flumen
habet
Ripas 8.
Mare
facit
Littora 9
Sinus 10
Promontoria 11
Inſulas 12
Peninſulas 13
Iſthmos 14
Freta 15
& habet
Scopulos 16.

VIII.

The Clouds. *Nubes.*



A vapour 1. ascendeth from the water.

From it a Cloud 2. is made, and a white Miſt 3. near the Earth.

Rain 4. and a ſmall ſhower diſtilleth out of a Cloud, drop by drop:

Ex *aquâ* aſcendit *Vapor.* 1.

Inde fit *Nubes* 2. & propè terram *Nebula.* 3.

E *Nube* guttatim ſtillat *Pluvia* 4. & *Imber.*

Whi

Which
being frozen,
is Hail; 5.
half-frozen,
is snow; 6.
being warm
is Mel-dew.
In a Rainy Cloud,
set over against the
Sun, the Rain-bow; 7.
appeareth.
A drop,
falling into the
water, maketh
a Bubble, 8.
many Bubbles
make
froth. 9.
Frozen water,
is called Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,
a white Frost.
Thunder
is made of a brimstone,
like vapour,
which,
breaking out of a cloud
with lightning, 11.
thundereth and strik-
eth with lightening.

Quæ,
gelata,
Grando; 5.
semigelata,
Nix; 6.
calefacta,
Rubigo est.
In nube pluviosâ,
Soli oppositâ,
apparet
Iris. 7
Gutta,
incidens in aquam,
facit
Bullam, 8.
multæ Bullæ
faciunt
spumam. 9.
Aqua congelata
Glacies, 10.
Ros congelatus,
Pruina, dicitur
Ex
vapore sulphureo
fit *Tonitru*,
quod,
erumpens è nube
cum *Fulgure*, 11.
tonat
& fulminat.

IX.

Terra.



The Earth.

In the Earth	In *Terrâ*
ıre	ſunt
ıigh Mountains 1	*Montes* 1 alti,
Deep Valleys 2	*Valles* 2 profundæ
Hills Riſing 3	*Colles* 3 elevati
Hollow Caves 4	*Spelunca* 4 cavæ
Plain Fields 5	*Campi* 5 plani
Shady Woods 6	*Sylvæ* 6 opacæ

X.

Terræ-Fœtûs.



The Fruits of the Earth.

A meadow 1. yieldeth Grass, with Flowers and Herbs, which being cut down, are made Hay 2.

A Field 3. yieldeth Corn, and Pot-herbs 4.

Mushroms 5. Straw-berries, 6. Myrtle-trees, &c. Come up in woods.

Metals, Stones, and Minerals grow under the Earth.

Pratum 1. fert *Gramina*, cum *Floribus* & *Herbis*: quæ desecta, fiunt *Fœnum* 2.

Arvum 3. fert *Fruges* & *Olera* 4.

In *Sylvis* proveniunt *Fungi*, 5 *Fraga*, 6. *Myrtilli*, &c.

Sub Terrâ nascuntur *Metalla*, *Lapides*, *Mineralia*.

XI.

Metalla.



Metals.

ead

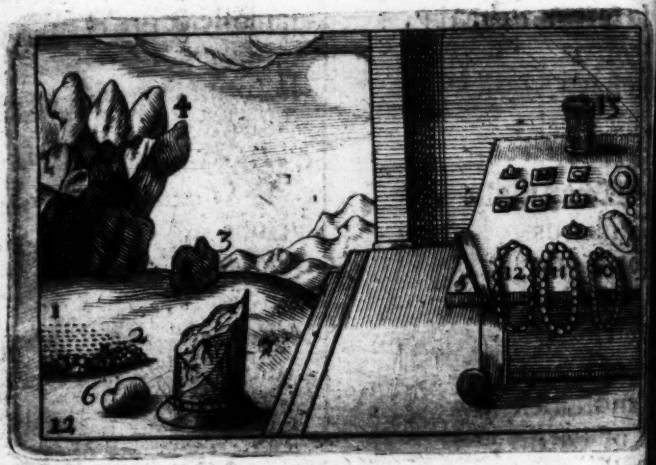
Lead 1
is soft, and heavy.
Iron 2
is hard,
and Steel 3
harder.
They make
Tankards
(or Cans) 4
of Tin;
Kettles 5
of Copper;
Candlesticks 6
of Lattin;
Dollers 7
of Silver;
Ducates
and Crown
pieces 8
of Gold;
Quick-silver,
is alwayes liquid
and eateth thorow
metalls.

Plumbum 1
est molle & grave
Ferrum 2
est durum,
& durior
Calybs 3
E *Stanno*,
faciunt
Cantharos; 4
è *Cupro*,
Ahena, 5
ex *Orichalco*,
Candelabra 6
ex *Argento*,
Thaleros 7
ex *Auro*,
Scutatos,
(Ducatos)
& *Coronatos* 8

Argentum vivum,
semper liquet,
& metalla
corrodit

XII.

Stones. *Lapides.*



Sand 1.
and Gravel 2.
is Stone broken
into bits.
A great Stone 3.
is a peece of
a Rock (or Crag) 4.
A whet-stone 5.
A Flint, 6.

Arena 1.
& *Sabulum* 2.
est comminutus.
Lapis.
Saxum 3.
est pars
Petræ (*Cautis*) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6.

Marmor

A Marble 7 &c.
e ordinary
ones.
A Load-ſtone 8
atweth Iron to it.
Jewels 9.
e clear ſtones, as,
he Diamond white,

he Rubie red,
he Sapphire blew,
he Emerald græn,
he Jacinth yellow,
c. And they gliſter
ing cut in faſhion of
e nailes of ones hand
Pearls,
d Unions 10
ow in Shell-Fiſh.

Corals 11.
a Sea ſhrub.
Amber 12.
gathered from the
ea.
Glaſſe, 13.
like Chry-
l.

Marmor 7 &c.
ſunt lapides obſcuri.

Magnes 8.
adtrahit ferrum.
Gemmæ 9.
ſunt lapilli pellucidi, ut,
Adamas candidus,

Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
& micant
ungulati.

Margaritæ,
& *Uniones* 10.
creſcunt
in conchis;
Corallia 11.
in Marinâ arbuſculâ.
Succinum 12.
colligitur
è mari.
Vitrum 13.
ſimile eſt
Cryſtallo.

XIII.

A Tree. *Arbor.*



A Plant 1 groweth from a Seed.
A plant 1 waxeth to a Shoot, 2
A Shoot, to a Tree, 3
The Root 4 beareth up the Tree.

E *Semine* procreſcit *Planta* 1
Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2
Frutex in *Arborem*, 3
Arborem ſuſtentat *Radix* 4

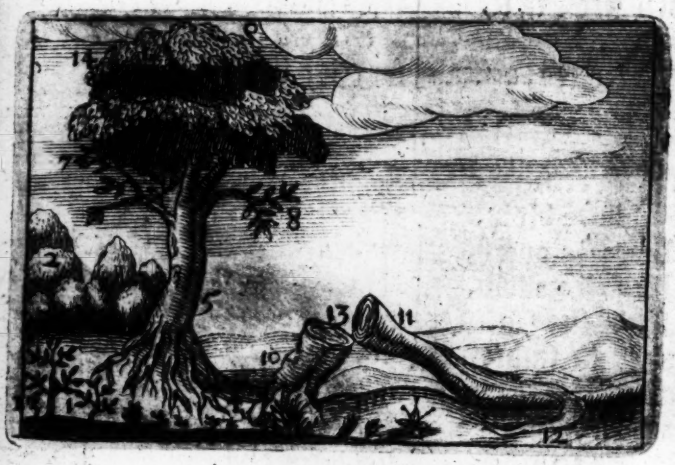
Radice

The Body or Stem 5
riseth from the
Root.
The Stem
dividеth it self
into Boughs
and green branches 7
made of
leaves 8
The top 9
is in the height
The Stock 10
is close to the roots.
A Log 11
is the body felled down,
without boughs,
having
Bark
and Rinde 12
Bait and
Heart 13
Bird-lime 14
groweth upon the
boughs, which also
sweat
Gum,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

E Radice
surgit
Stirps (*Stemma*) 5
Stirps,
se dividit
in *Ramos* 6
& *Frondes* 7
factas
ex *Foliis* 8
Cacumen 9
in summo est.
Truncus 10
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex 11
est dejectus Stipes,
sine ramis:
habens
Corticem
& *Librum* 12
Pulpam
& *medullam* 13
Viscum 14
ramis adnascitur,
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.
sudant.

XIII.

A Tree. *Arbor.*



A Plant 1 groweth from a Seed.

A plant 1 waxeth to a Shoot, 2

A Shoot, to a Tree, 3

The Root 4 beareth up the Tree.

E *Semine* procreſcit *Planta* 1

Planta abit in *Fruticem*, 2

Frutex in *Arborem*, 3

Arborem ſuſtentat *Radix* 4

Radice

The Body or Stem 5
riseth from the
Root.
The Stem
dividеth it self
into Boughs
and green branches 7
made of
leaves 8
The top 9
is in the height
The Stock 10
is close to the roots.
A Log 11
is the body feld down,
without boughs,
having
Bark
and Rinde 12
Bait and
Heart 13
Bird-lime 14
groweth upon the
boughs, which also
sweat
Gum,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

E Radice
surgit
Stirps (*Stemma*) 5
Stirps,
se dividit
in *Ramos* 6
& *Frondes* 7
factas
ex *Foliis* 8
Cacumen 9
in summo est.
Truncus 10
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex 11
est dejectus Stipes,
sine ramis:
habens
Corticem
& *Librum* 12
Pulpam
& *medullam* 13
Viscum 14
ramis adnascitur,
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.
sudant.

Fructus

XIV

Fruits of Trees. *Fructus Arborum*



Fruits that have no shels are pulled from fruit-bearing trees.

The Apple 1. is round.

The Pear 2. and Fig 3. are somewhat long.

The Cherry 4. hangeth by a long ſtart.

The Plumb 5. and Peach 6.

Poma
ab arboribus fructife
decerpuntur.

Malum 1.
eſt rotundum
Pyrum 2.
& *Ficus* 3.
ſunt oblonga.
Ceraſum 4.
pendet
longo *Pediolo*;
Prunum 5.
& *Perſicum* 6.

by a shorter.
The Mulberry 7
by a very short one.
The Wall-nut 8
the Hasel-nut 9.
and Chest-nut 10
are wrapt in a
Husk
and a Shell.
Barren Trees
are 11.
The Fir,
the Elder,
the Birch,
the Cypress,
the Beech,
the Ash,
the Sallow,
the Linde tree, &c.
But the most of them
affording shade.
But the Juniper 12.
and Bay-tree 13.
yield
Berries.
The Pine 14.
Pine-Apples.
The Oak 15
Acorns
and Galls.

breviori.
Morum 7
brevissimo.
Nux juglans 8
Avellana 9
& *Castanea* 10
involuta sunt
Cortici
& *Putamini*.
Steriles arbores
sunt 11.
Abies,
Alnus,
Betula,
Cupressus,
Fagus,
Fraxinus,
Salix,
Tilia, &c.
sed pleræque
umbriferæ.
At *Juniperus* 12.
& *Laurus* 13.
ferunt
Baccas;
Pinus 14.
Strobilos.
Quercus 15.
Glandes
& *Gallas*.

Flowers.

XV.

Flowers. *Flores.*



The most noted amongst the Flowers,
In the beginning of the Spring are the
Violet 1
the Crow-toes 2
the Daffadil 3
Then the Lillies white, and yellow, 4
and blew 5
and the
Rose 6
and Clove-gillow-flowers 7 &c.

Inter *Flores*, notissimi,
Primo Vere,

Viola 1
Hyacinthus 2
Narcissus 3
Tum *Lilia*, *alba*, & *lutea*, 4
& *cœrulea* 5
Tandem
Rosa, 6
Caryophyllum 7
&c.

Of these
Garlands 8
nd Nosegayes 9.
re tyed round with
wigs

There are also sweet
erbs added 10
s Marjoram,
lower-gentle,
ue,
avender,
osemary,
ylop,
pike,
asil,
age,
lints, &c.

Amongst Field-flow-
rs 11
he most noted are
he May Lilie,
Germander,
he Blew-bottle,
hamomel, &c.

And amongst herbs
refoil,
Wormwood.
orrel,
he Nettle, &c.

The Tulip 12
s the grace of flowers
ut affording no smel.

Ex his vientur
Serta 8.
& *Servia* 9

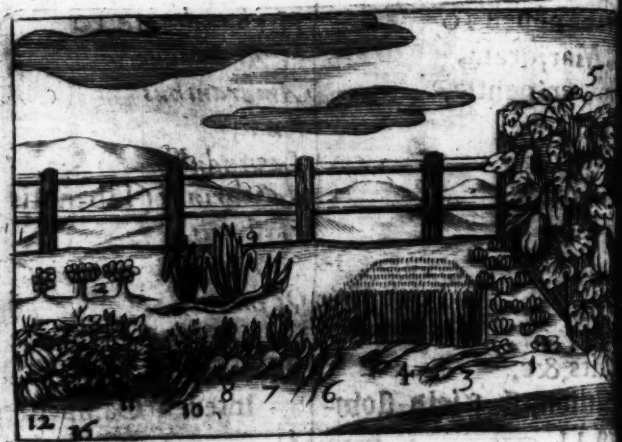
Adduntur
etiam
Herbæ odoratæ 10
ut, *Amaracus*
Amaranthus
Ruta,
Lavendula.
Rosmarinus (Libanotis)
Hyssopus,
Nardus,
Ocymum,
Salvia,
Menta, &c.

Inter Campestres.
11.
notissimi sunt, Flores:
Lylium convallium,
Chamædrys,
Cyanus,
Chamæmelum, &c.
& Herbæ,
Cytisus (Trifolium)
Absinthium,
Acetosa
Urtica, &c.

Tulipa 12
Florum decus est,
sed odoris expers.

XVI.

Olera.



Pot-herbs.

ot-herbs	In Hortis
ow in	naſcuntur
ardens	Olera
, Lettice 1	ut, *Lactuca* 1
lewort 2	*Braſſica* 2
nions 3	*Cepa* 3
rlike 4	*Allium* 4
urde 5	*Cucurbita* 5.
ge *Parſnep* 6	*Siſer* 6.
ge Turnep 7	*Rapa* 7
ge Radiſh 8	*Raphanus minor* 8
rſe-Radiſh 9	*Raphanus major* 9
ſelie 10	*Petroſelinum* 10
cumbers 11	*Cucumeres* 11
Pompiones 12.	*Pepones* 12

XVII.

Fruges.



Corn.

ome Corn
row upon a
raw.
arted by knots,
s Wheat 1
ie 2
arley 3
which the Ear
ath awnes, or else it is
ithout awnes, and it
ourisheth the Corns
n the Husk,
Some.
nstead of an Ear,
ave a Rizom
or plume) containing
he Corns by bunches,
s, Oats, 4.
Millit, 5.
Turky-wheat, 6
Pulse
have Cods
which enclose the
Corns in two shales,
as Pease 7
Beans 8
Vetches, 9
and those that are lesse
than these, Lentills and
Urles (or Tares)

Frumenta
quædam crescunt
super *culmum*,
distinctum *geniculis*,
ut, *Triticum*, 1
Siligo, 2
Hordeum, 3
in quibus *Spica*,
habet Aristas,
aut est mutica,
fovetq; *grana*
in *glumâ*.
Quædam,
pro Spica,
habent *Paniculam*
continentem grana
fasciatim.
ut, *Avena* 4
Milium 5
Frumuntum Saraceni-
Lagumina (*cum* 6
habent *Siliquas*,
quæ grana
includunt *valvulis*,
ut, *Pisum*, 7
Faba, 8
Vicia, 9
& his minora,
Lentes,
& *Cicera*.

XVIII.

Frutices



Shrubs.

A plant
being greater and
harder then an Herb,
is called a Shrub,
such as are;
In Banks
and ponds;
the Rush 1
the Bulrush 2
a Caske without knots
bearing Cats-tails
and the Reed 3
which is knotly and
hollow within
Elsewhere 4
the Rose,
the Bastard-Corinths,
the Elder,
the Juniper,
Also the Vine 5
which putteth
forth branches 6
and these tendrels 7
Vine-leaves 8
and bunches
of grapes 9
in the stalk
whereof hang grapes,
which contain Grape-
stones

Planta,
major herbâ
& durior
dicitur *Frutex*
ut sunt:
In ripis
& stagnis
Juncus, 1
enodis, *Scirpus*
[Canna] 2
ferens *Typhos*,
& nodosa
intusque cava
Arundo 3
Alibi, 4
Rosa
Ribes
Sambucus
Juniperus
Item *Vitis* 5
quæ emittit
Palmites 6.
& hi *Capreolos* 7
Pampinos 8
ac *Racemos* 9
quorum *Scapo*
pendent *Uvæ*,
continentes
Acinos.

XIX.

Animalia.

& Primùm

Aves.



Living Creatures,
and first Birds.

A living Creature
liveth, perceiveth,
moveth it selfe;
is born, dieth;
is nourished,
and groweth; standeth,
or sitteth, or lyeth,
or goeth.

A Bird, (Fisher 1
(here the Kings
making her nest
in the Sea)
is covered with
Feathers 2
flyeth with Wings 3
hath two pinions 4
and as many Feet 5
A tail 6.
and a bill 7
The Shee 8
layeth Egges 9
in a Nest 10
and sitting upon them,
hatcheth
young-ones 11
An Egge is covered
with a Shell 12
under which is
the white 14
in this the Yelk 13

Animal,
vivit, sentit,
movet se;
nascitur, moritur;
nutritur,
& crescit; stat,
aut sedat, aut cubat,
aut graditur.
Avis,
(hîc *Halcyon* 1
in mari
nidulans,)
tegitur
Plumis, 2
volat *Pennis*, 3
habet duas *Alas* 4
totidem *Pedes*, 5.
Caudum 6
& *Rostrum* 7
Gemella 8
in *Nido* 10
ponit *ova*, 9
iisque incubans
excludit
Pullos 11
Ovum
tegitur *Testâ*, 12
sub quâ est
Albumen 14
in hoc *vitellus*. 13

XX.

Aves Domesticæ.



Tame Fowl.

The Cock 1
(which croweth
in a morning)
hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs; 3
being gelded, he is
called a Capon.
and is crammed
in a Coop 4
A Hen 5
scrapeth the Dunghill,
and picketh up Corns:
as also the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up
in a Pigeon-house 7)
and the Turkey-Cock 8
with his Turkey-hen 9.
The gay Peacock 10.
prideth in his feathers.
The Stork, 11
buildeth her nest on the
top of the House
The Swallow, 12
the Sparrow, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jack-daw, 15
and the Bat, 16
(or Flittermouse)
use to flie about
Houses

Gallus 1
(qui manè cantat)
habet *Cristam* 2,
& *Calcaria*; 3
castratus,
dicitur *Capo*,
& saginatur
in *Ornithotrophio*. 4.
Gallina, 5
ruspatur *simetum*,
& colligit grana:
sicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur
in *Columbario*; 7.)
& *Gallopavus*, 8.
cum suâ *Meleagride* 9
Formosus *Pavo*, 10
pennis superbit.
Ciconia, 11
in tecto nidificat
Hirundo 12
Passer, 13
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15
& *Vespertilio*, 16
(*Mus* alatus)
volitant circa
Domus.

Oscines

XXI.

Oscines.



Singing Birds.

Luscinia

The Nightingal 1
singeth,
the sweetlest of all
The Lark 2
singeth
as she fleeth in the aire;
The Quail, 3
sitting on the ground:
Others, (Trees 4
on the boughs of
as the Canary-Bird,
The Chaffinch,
The Goldfinch,
The Siskin,
The Linnet,
The little Titmouse,
The Wood-wall,
The Robin-red-brest
The Hedge Sparow, &c.
The party coloured
Parret 5.
The Black-bird, 6.
The Stare, 7
with the Mag-pie,
and the Jay,
learn
to frame Mens
Words:
A great many
are wont to be shut
in Cages 8

Luscinia Philomela 1.
cantat
suavissimè omnium.
Alauda 2.
cantillat
volitans in aëre;
Coturnix, 3
humi sedens;
Cæteræ,
in ramis arborum, 4.
ut, *Luteola* peregrina
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus *Parus*,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Corruca, &c.

Psittacus, 5. discolor,
Merula, 6
Sturnus, 7
cum *Picâ*
& *Monedula*,
discunt
humanas voces
formare.
Pleræque,
solent includi
Caveis 8.

Aves

XXII.

Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.



Birds that haunt the Fields, and Woods.

The

The Ostrich 1
is the greatest Bird.
The Wren 2
is the least.
The Owl 3
the most dispicable.
The Whoopoo 4
the most nasty.
for it eateth dung.
The Bird of Paradice 5
very rare.
The Pheasant. 6
The Bustard 7
The deaf wilde Peacock 8
The Moor-Hen 9
The Patridge 10
The Wood-cock 11
and the Thrush 12
are accounted dainties.
Amongst the rest.
The best are the water-
ill Crane 13
The mournfull Turtle 14
The Cuckow 15
The Stock-dove
The Speight
The Jay
The Crow, &c. 16.

Struthio 1
est ales maximus;
Regulus 2 (Trochilus)
minimus;
Noctua 3
despicatissimus;
Upupa 4
sordidissimus,
rescitur enim stercoribus
Manucodiata 5
rarissimus.
Phasianus 6
Tarda (Otis) 7
Tetrao 8 surdus
Attagen 9
Perdix 10
Gallinago (Rusticola) 11
& *Turdus* 12
in diliciis habentur.

Inter reliquas,
potissimæ sunt:
Grus 13 pervigil
Turtur 14 gemens
Cuculus 15
Palumbes
Picus
Garrulus
Cornix, &c. 16

Aves

XXIII.

Aves Rapaces.



Ravenous Birds.

The Eagle 1
he King of Birds,
oketh upon the Sun.
The Vulture 2
nd the Raven 3
ed upon
Carrion.
The Kite 4
ursueth
Chickens.
The Falcon 5
The Hobbie 6
nd the Hawk, 7
atch at little Birds.
The Gerfalcon, 8
Pigeons,
nd greater Birds.

Aquila 1
Rex avium,
Solem intuetur.
Vultur 2
& *Corvus* 3
paſcuntur
morticinis [cadaveribus.]
Milvus 4
inſectatur
pullos gallinaceos.
Falco 5
Niſus 6
& *Accipitur*, 7
captant aviculas;
Aſtur, 8
columbas,
& aves majores

XXIV.

Aves Aquaticæ.



Water Fowle.

The white Swan 1
The Gooſe 2
and the Duck 3
ſwim up and down.

The Cormorant 4
diveth.

Adde to theſe
the Water-hen,
and the Pelecan, &c. 10

The Oſprey 5
and the Sea-mew 6
flying down-wards
uſe to catch fiſh,
but the Heron 7
ſtanding on the
Banks.

The Bittern 8
putteth his Bill
into the water,
and belloweth like
an Ox.

The Water-wagtail 9
waggeth the tail.

Olor 1 candidus,
Anſer 2
& *Anas* 3
natant.

Mergus 4
ſe mergit.

His adde
Fulicam,
Pelecanum, &c. 10

Haliætus 5
& *Gavia* 6
devolantes;

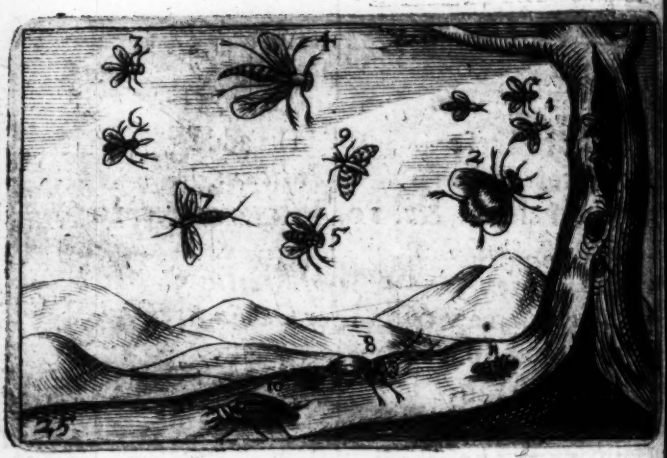
ſed *Ardea* 7
ſtans in ripis
captant piſces.

Butio 8
roſtrum aquæ inſerit,
& ut bos mugit.

Motacilla 9
motat caudam.

XXV.

Insecta volantia.



Flying-vermin.

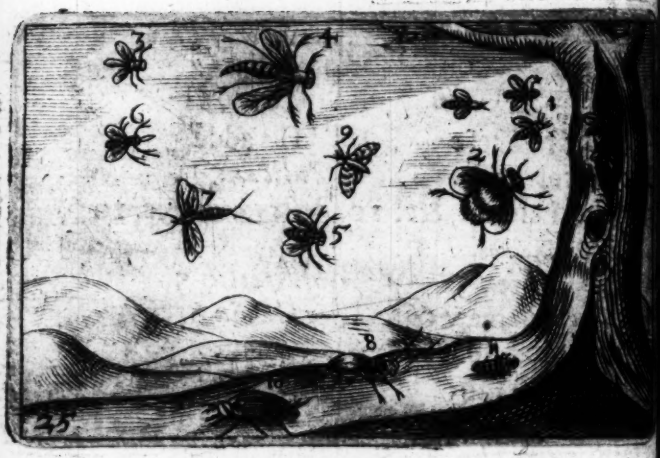
The Bee 1
maketh Honey,
which the
Drone 2 devoureth.
The Wasp 3
and the Hornet 4
molest with a sting;
and the Gad-bee
(or Breese) 5
especially Cattell;
but the Flye 6
and the Gnat 7 us
The Cricket 8
singeth.
The Butterflie 9
is a winged
Caterpiller.
The Beetle 10
covereth her wings
with Cases.
The Glow-worm 11
shineth by night.

Apis 1
facit Mel,
quod depascit
Fucus 2
Vespa 3
& *Crabro* 4
aculeo infestant;
& Pecus imprimis,
Oëstrum (Asilus;) 5
nos autem,
Musca 6
& *Culex* 7
Grillus 8
cantillat.
Papillio 9
est *Eruca* alata.

Scarabæus 10
tegit alas
Vaginis.
Cicindela [Lampy-
noctu nitet. (ris] 11

XXV.

Insecta volantia.



Flying-vermin.

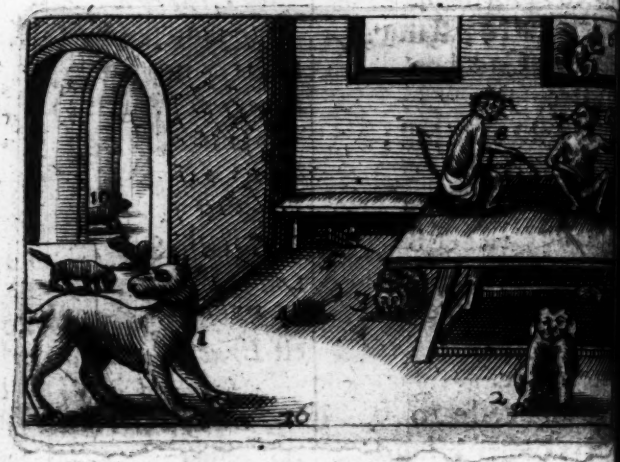
The Bee 1
maketh Honey,
which the
Drone 2 devoureth.
The Wasp 3
and the Hornet 4
molest with a sting;
and the Gad-bee
or Breese) 5
especially Cattell;
but the Flye 6
and the Gnat 7 us
The Cricket 8
ingeth.
The Butterflie 9
is a winged
aterpiller.
The Beetle 10
covereth her wings
ith Cases.
The Glow-worm 11
ineth by night.

Apis 1
facit Mel,
quod depascit
Fucus 2
Vespa 3
& *Crabro* 4
aculeo infestant;
& Pecus imprimis,
Oéstrum (Asilus;) 5
nos autem,
Musca 6
& *Culex* 7
Grillus 8
cantillat.
Papillio 9
est *Eruca* alata.

Scarabæus 10
tegit alas
Vaginis.
Cicindela [Lampy-
noctu nitet. (ris] 11

XXVI.

Quadrupedia,
& Primùm
Domeſtica.



Four-Footed-Beaſts,
and firſt thoſe about the Houſe.

The Dog 1
with the VVhelp 2
is the keeper of
the House.

The Cat 3
ridoeth the House
of Mice; 4
which also a
Mouse-trap 5 doth.

The Squirrel 6
The Ape 7
and the Monkey, 8
are kept at home
for delight.

The Dormouse 9
and other
greater Mice, 10
as, the VVeesel,
The Martin.
and the Ferret,
trouble the house.

Canis 1
cum *Catello* 2
est, custos Domus.

Felis (Catus) 3
domum purgat
à *Muribus*; 4
quod etiam facit
Muscipula. 5

Sciurus 6.
Simia, 7
& *Cercopithecus*, 8
domi habentur
delectamento.

Glis 9
& cæteri
Mures majores 10
ut, *Mustela*,
Martes,
Viverra,
domum infestant.

XXVII.

Pécora.



Heard Cattell.

The Bull 1
the Cow 2
and the Calf 3
are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Weather 4
the Ewe 5
and the Lamb 6
bear wool.
The Hee-goat,
the gelt-goat 7
with the Shee-goat 8
and Kid 9
have
shag-hair and beards.
The Hog, the Sow 10
and the Pigs 11
have bristles,
but not horns,
but cloven feet too,
as those other
have.

Taurus 1
Vacca 2
& *Vitulus* 3
pilis teguntur.
Aries (Vervex) 4
Ovis 5
cum *Agno* 6
Lanam gestant.
Hircus (Caper) 7
cum *Caprâ* 8
& *Hædo* 9
habent
Villos & aruncos
Porcus (Scrofa) 10
cum *Porcellis* 11
habent *Setas*,
at non *Cornua*,
sed etiam
Ungulas bisulcas,
ut illa.

XXVIII.

Jumenta:



Labouring Beasts.

The Aſs 1
and the Mule 2
carry
burdens.

The Horſe 3
(which a
Main 4
graceth) carrieth us.

The Camel 5
carrieth the Merchant
with his Wares.

The Elephant 6
draweth his meat to
him with his Trunk 7
He hath two Teeth 8
ſtanding out, and is
able to carry full thirty
men.

Aſinus 1
& *Mulus* 2
geſtant
onera.

Equus 3
(quem ornat
Juba 4)
nos ipſos.

Camelus 5
mercatorem
cum mercibus ſuis.

Elephas (Barus) 6
pabulum adtrahit
Proboſcide 7
Dentes duos 8
habet prominentes,
& portare poteſt
etiam triginta Viros.

Feræ

XXVIII.

Jumenta:



Labouring Beasts.

The Ass 1
and the Mule 2
carry
burdens.

The Horse 3
(which a
Main 4
graceth) carrieth us.

The Camel 5
carrieth the Merchant
with his Wares.

The Elephant 6
draweth his meat to
him with his Trunk 7
He hath two Teeth 8
standing out, and is
able to carry full thirty
men.

Asinus 1
& *Mulus* 2
gestant
onera.

Equus 3
(quem ornat
Juba 4)
nos ipsos.

Camelus 5
mercatorem
cum mercibus suis.

Elephas (Barus) 6
pabulum adtrahit
Proboscide 7
Dentes duos 8
habet prominentes,
& portare potest
etiam triginta Viros.

Fera

XXIX.

Feræ Pécudes.



Wilde Cattel.

The Buff 1
nd the Buffal 2
re wilde Bulls.
The Elke 3
eing bigger than an
orſe (whoſe back
impenetrable)
ath
naggy horns;
s alſo the Hart 4.
But the Roe 5
nd the Hinde Calf al-
moſt none;
The Stone-back 6
ge great ones;
The Wilde-goat 7
th very little ones,
which ſhe hangeth
r ſelf on a rock.
The Unicorn 8
th but one,
t that a pretious one.
The Boar 9
aileth one with his
hes.
The Haire 10
fearful.
The Cony 11
geth the earth;
s alſo the Mole 12
ich maketh hillocks.

Urus 1
& *Bubalus* 2
ſunt feri boves.
Alces 3
major equo,
(cujus tergus
eſt inpenetrabilis)
habet
ramoſa cornua;
ut & *Cervus* 4
Sed *Caprea* 5
cum *Hinnulo*,
ferè nulla;
Capricornus 6
prægrandia;
Rupicapra 7
minuta,
quibus ſe
ad rupem ſuſpendit.
Monoceros 8
unum,
ſed pretioſum.
Aper 9
dentibus graſſatur.

Lepus 10
pavet.
Cuniculus 11
terram perfodit;
ut & *Talpa* 12
quæ grumos facit.

Feræ

XXX.

Feræ Beſtiæ.



Wilde Beaſts.

Wilde Beasts
ve sharp paws
d téeth, and are
sh-eaters.
As the Lyon 1
e King of fourfoted
asts, having a main,
th the Lioneſſe;
he ſpotted
nther 2
he Tigre 3
e cruelleſt of all
The shaggy
ar 4
The ravenous
olfe 5
The quickſighted
nce 6
The tayled
x 7
craftieſt of all.
The Hedge-Hog 8
ickly.
The Badger 9
ghteth in holes

Beſtiæ
habent acutos Ungues
& dentes, ſuntque
carnivoræ.
Ut, *Leo*, 1.
Rex Quadrupedum,
jubatus,
cum *Leænâ*
Maculoſus
Pardus (Panthera) 2
Tygris 3
immaniſſima omnium
Villoſus
Urſus 4
Rapax
Lupus 5.
Lynx 6.
viſu pollens.
Caudata
Vulpes 7.
omnium aſtutiſſima
Erinaceus 8.
eſt aculeatus.
Melis 9.
latebris gaudet.

Serpentes

XXXI.

Serpentes & Reptilia.



Serpents and Creeping things.

Snakes creep by winding themselves;
The Adder, 1 in the wood;
The Water-snake 2 in the water;
The Viper 3 among great stones;
The Aspe 4 in the fields;
The Boa (or Milk-Snake 5) in Houses.
The Slow-worm 6 is blinde.
The Lizard 7 and the Salamander 8 (that liveth long in the fire) have feet.
The Dragon 9 a winged Serpent killeth with his breath;
The Basilisk 10 with his eyes,
and the Scorpion 11 with his poysonous tayl.

Angues, repunt sinuando se:
Coluber, 1 in Sylvâ;
Natrix (hydra) 2 in Aquâ;
Vipera 3 in Saxis;
Aspis 4 in Campis;
Boa 5 in Domibus.

Cœcilia 6 est cœca.
Lacerta 7
Salamandra 8 in igne vivax, pedes habent.
Draco 9 *Serpens alatus,* halitu;
Basiliscus 10 Oculis;
Scorpius 11 venenatâ caudâ, necantes.

XXXII.

Crawling Vermin. *Insecta repentia.*



Worms gnaw things;
The Earth-worm 1 the earth;
The Caterpiller 2 the Plant;
The Grashopper 3 the Fruits;
The Mite 4 the Corn;

Vermes res rodunt;
Lumbricus 1 terram;
Eruca 2 plantam;
Cicada 3 fruges;
Curculio 4 frumenta;

The

The Timber-worm 5
Wood;
The Moth 6
garment;
The Book-worm 7
Book;
Maggots 8
Flesh and Cheese;
Hand-worms
the hair;
The Skipping Flea 9
the Lowse 10
and the stinking
Wall-lowse 11
bite us.
The Tike 12
is a blood sucker.
The Silk-worm 13
maketh silk.
The Pismire 14
is painful.
The Spider 15
weaveth a Cobweb,
nets for flies.
The Snail 16
carrieth about her
Snail-horn.

Teredo (cossus) 5
ligna;
Tinea 6.
Vestem;
Blatta 7
Librum;
Termites 8
carnem & caseum;
Acari
Capillum;
Saltans *Pulex* 9
Pediculus 10
fœtens *Cimex* 11.
nos mordent.
Ricinus 12
sanguisugus est.
Bombyx 13
facit sericum.
Formica 14
est laboriosa.
Aranea 15
texit araneum,
muscis retia.
Cochlea 16
testam circumfert.

XXXIII.

Amphibia.



Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

Creatures that
ve by land and by
ater are,
The Crocodile 1
cruel
d preying Beast
the River Nilus;
he Castor or Beaver 2
ving
et like a Gooses
swim,
d a scaly tayl;
The Otter 3
e croaking Frog 4
th the Toad,
The Tortoise 5
ered above
d beneath
th shels,
with a Target.

In terra & aqua
viventia sunt,

Crocodilus 1
immanis
& prædatrix Bestia
Nili fluminis;
Castor (Fiber) 2
habens
pedes anserinos
ad natandum,
& caudam squameam;
Lutra 3
& coaxans *Rana* 4
cum *Bufone*,
Testudo 5
supra & infra
testis
ceu scuto,
operta.

XXXIV.

River Fish and Pond Fish.

Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.



A Fish hath Fins 1 (eth, with which it swim- and Gills 2 (breath, by which it taketh and Prickles, instead of bones: besides, the Male hath a Milt, and the Female a Rone.

Some have Scales,

Piscis habet *Pinnas*, 1 quibus natat; & *Branchias* 2 quibus respirat; & *Spinas*, loco ossium: præterea, Mas, *lactes*, Fœmina *Ova*.

Quidam habent *Squamas*,

as the Carp 3
and the Luce or Pike 4.
Some are sleek,
as the Eele 5
and the Lamprey. 6
The Sturgion 7
having a sharp snout,
groweth longer than a man;
The Sheath-fish 8
having wide cheeks,
is bigger then he.
But the Huson 9
is the greatest.
Minewes 10
swimming by shoals,
are the least.
Others of this sort,
are the Perch,
the Bley,
the Barbel,
the Esch, the Trout,
the Gudgeon, & Tench, 11
The Crab-fish 12
is covered with a shell,
and it hath claws,
and crawleth
forwards & backwards.
The Horse-leech 13
sucketh blood.

ut *Carpio* 3
Lucius (Lupus) 4
Alii sunt glabri,
ut *Anguilla* 5
Mustela 6.
Accipenser (Sturio) 7
mucronatus,
ultra longitudinem viri
excrescit;
Silurus 8
bucculentus,
major illo est;
Sed maximus
Antaceus (Huso;) 9
Apuæ 10
gregatim natantes,
sunt minutissimi.
Alii hujus generis
sunt, *Perca*,
Alburnus,
Mullus (barbus)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius, *Tinca* 11
Canser 12
tegitur *crustâ*,
habetque *chelas*,
& graditur
porrò & retrò.
Hirudo 13
fugit sanguinem.

XXXV.

Marini Piſces, & Conchæ.



Sea-Fiſh, and Shel-Fiſh.

The Whale 1
is the greatest of
the Sea-Fish.
The Dolphin 2
the swiftest,
The Scate 3.
the most monstrous,
Others are
the Lamprel, 4
the Salamon, & the Lax 5.

There are also
Fish that fly 6.
Adde
Herrings, 7
which are brought
pickled, and Place 8
and Gods, 9
which are brought dry,

and the Sea-monsters.
the Seal, 10
and the Sea-horse, &c.
Shel-fish, 11
have shels.
The Oyster 12
foedeth sweet meat.
The Purple-Fish, 13
purple;
The other
pearls, 14

Piscium marinorum
maximus est
Balæna (Cetus) 1
Delphinus 2
velocissimus.
Raia 3
monstrocissimus.
Alii sunt,
Muræna, 4
Salmo (Esox) 5

Dantur etiam
Volatiles 6.
Adde
Haleces, 7
qui salsi,
& *Passeres*, 8
cum *Asellis*, 9
qui arefacti,
adferuntur:
& monstra marina,
Phocam, 10
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha 11
habet testas.
Ostrea 12
dat sapidam carnem.
Murex 13
purpuram;
Alia, 14
Margaritas.

XXXVI

Homo.



Man.

Adam

Adam 1
the first Man,
was made by God,
after the Image
of God, the sixth day
of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth;
And Eve 2
the first Woman,
was made
of a Rib of the Man.
These, being tempted
by the Devil,
under the shape of
a Serpent 3
when they had eaten
of the fruit of the
forbidden Tree, 4
were condemned
to misery 5
and death,
with all their
posterity,
and cast out of
Paradise 6

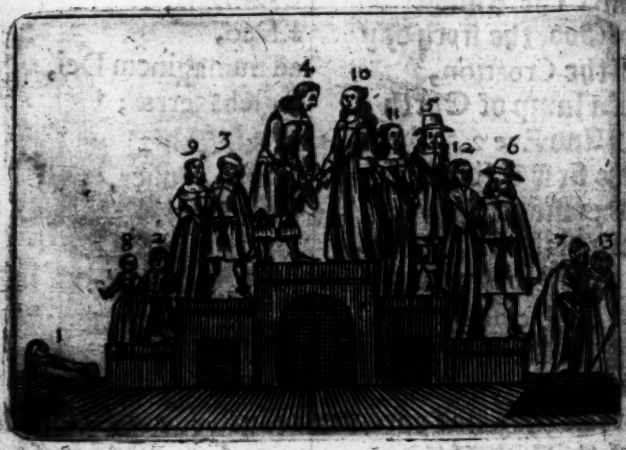
Adamus, 1
primus Homo,
sextâ die
Creationis,
à Deo,
ad immaginem Dei,
è glebâ terræ;
& *Heva* 2
prima *M*ulier,
è costâ viri,
formati sunt.
Hi, à *Diabolo*.

sub specie
Serpentis 3
seducti, cum comederent de fructu
arboris vetitiæ 4

ad *miseriam* 5
& mortem,
cum omni
posteritate suâ,
damnati
& è *Paradiso* 6
ejecti sunt.

XXXVII.

Septem Ætates.
Hominis.



The ſeven Ages of Man.

A Man is	Homo est
first an Infant, 1	primùm *Infans*, 1
then a Boy, 2	deinde *Puer*, 2
then a Youth, 3	tum *Adoleſcens*, 3
then a Young-man, 4	inde *Juvenis*, 4
then a Man, 5	poſteà *Vir*, 5
after that, an Elderly-man, 6	dehinc *Senex*, 6
and at laſt, a decrepid old Man, 7	tandem, *Silicernium*, 7
So alſo	Sic etiam
in the other Sex,	in altero Sexu,
there are, a Girle, 8	ſunt *Pupa*, 8
A Damoſel, 9	*Puella*, 9
A Maid, 10	*Virgo*, 10
A Woman, 11	*Mulier*, 11
an Elderly Woman, 12	*Vetula*, 12
and a decrepid old Woman, 13	*Anus* decrepita, 13

Membra

XXXVIII.

The outward parts, of a Man — *Membra Hominis Externa.*



The Head 1 is above, the Feet, 20 below.
The forepart of the Neck, (which ends at the Arm-holes 2) is the Throat, 3 the hinder-part the Crag, 4
The Breast, 5 and is before, the back, 6 behinde.

Caput 1 est suprà, infrà, *Pedes*, 20.
Colli (quod desinit in *Axillas* 2) pars anterior, est *Jugulum*, 3 posterior, *Cervix*, 4
Pectus, 5 est antè, retrò, *Dorsum* 6

Women have in it
two Dugs 7
with Nipples.
Under the breast
is the Belly, 9
in the middle of it,
is the Navel, 10
underneath the groyn, 11
and the privities.
The Shoulder-blades,
are behinde the Back, 12
on which the
Shoulders, depend 13
on these the Arms 14
with the Elbow, 15
and then, the hands
on either side,
the right, 8
and the left 16
The next to the shoulders,
are the Loyns 17
with the Hips, 18
and in the breech,
the Buttocks 19
These make the Foot;
The Thigh, 21.
then the Leg, 23
(the Knee being betwixt
them 22)
on which is the Calf 24
with the Shin, 25
then, the Anckles 26
the Heel 27
and the Sole, 28
at the very end,
the great Toe, 29
with four (other) Toes,

in illo sunt Fœminis,
binæ *Mammæ* 7
cum *Papillis*.
Sub pectore
est *Venter*, 9
in ejus medio,
Umbilicus 10
subtus *Inguen*, 11
& *pudenda*.
A tergo,
sunt *Scapulæ*, 12
à quibus pendent
Humeri, 13
ab his *Brachia* 14
cum *Cubito* 15
inde, ad utrumque *latus*,

Manûs, *Dextera* 8
& *Sinistra* 16
Humeros, excipiunt
Lumbi 17
cum *Coxis* 18
& in *Podice* (culo)
Nates 19
Pedem absolvunt;
Femur, 21
tum *Crus*, 23
(intermedio *Genu* 22)

in quo *Sura* 24
cum *Tibiâ*, 25
abhinc *Tali*, 26
Calx (Calcaneum) 27
& *Solum*, 28
in extremo
Hallux 29
cum quatuor Digitis.

Caput

XXXIX.

Caput & Manus The Head and the Hand



In the Head are,
The Hair, 1
(which is combed with a Comb, 2)
two Eares, 3
The Temples, 4
and the Face, 5.
In the Face are,
the Forehead, 6
both the Eyes, 7
The Nose, 8
(with two Nostrils)
The Mouth, 9

In Capite sunt
Capillus, 1
(qui pectitur
Pectine, 2)
Aures 3 binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4
Facies, 5
In facie sunt
Frons, 6
Oculus 7 uterque,
Nasus, 8
(duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.

the Cheeks 10
and the Chin 13.
The Mouth is fenced
with a Muſtacho, 11.
and Lips; 12
a Tongue and Palate
and Teeth 16
in the Cheekbone.
A Mans Chin is co-
vered with a Beard, 14
and the eye,
(in which is the white
and the Apple)
with eye-lids,
and an eye-brow 15.
The hand being
cloſed, is a Fiſt; 17
being open, is a
Palm, 18 (hollow 19
in the midſt, is the
of the Hand; the extre-
mity is the Thumb, 20
with four Fingers,
the fore-finger, 21
the middle-finger, 22
the Ring-finger, 23
and the little-finger, 24.
In every one are three
joynts a. b. c. (d. e. f.
and as many knuckles
with a Nail, 25.

Gena (Malæ) 10
& *Mentum* 13.
Os ſeptum eſt
Myſtace, 11
& *Labiis*; 12
Lingua cum *Palato*
Dentibus 16
in *Maxillâ*.
Mentum virile
tegitur *Barbâ*, 14
Oculus verò,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpebris
& *ſupercilio* 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus 17 eſt;
aperta,
Palma, 18
in medio, *Vola*, 19

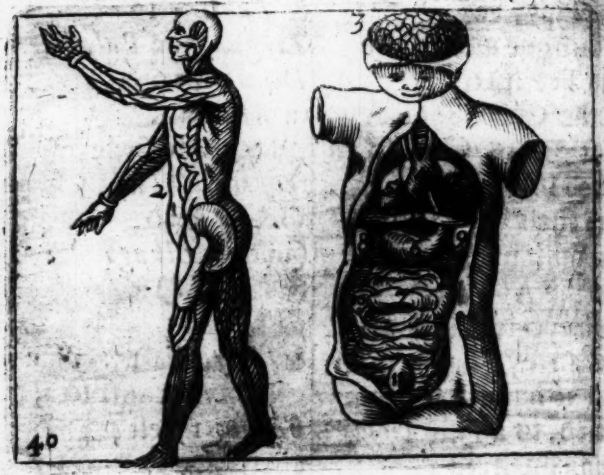
extremitas, *Pollex* 20
cum quatuor *Digitis*,
Indice, 21
Medio, 22
Annulari, 23
& *Auriculari* 24

In quolibet
ſunt *articuli* tres *a. b. c.*
& totidem *Condylie*, *d. e. f.*
cum *Ungue* 25

XL.

The Fleſh and the Bowels.

Caro & Viſcera.



In the Body are ỹ Skin with the Membranes, the fleſh with ỹ muſcles the Chanels the Griſtles ỹ bones and the bowels. The Skin 1 being pull'd off ỹ fleſh 2 appeareth not in a continued lump, but being diſtributed, as it were into ſtuffe puddings which they call muſcles

In *Corpore* ſunt *Cutis* cum *Membranis* *Caro* cum *Muſculis*, *Canales*, *Cartilagines*, *Oſſa* & *Viſcera*. Detracta *Cute* 1 apparet *Caro* 2 non continua maſſa ſed diſtributa, tanquam in farcimina, quos vocant *Muſculos*, where-

whereof there are rec-
koned four hundred and
five being the
channels of the Spirits
to move the members
The Bowels
are ỹ inward members
as, in ỹ head ỹ brain 3
being compassed about
with a Skull, and the
skin which covereth
the Skull.
In the breast, ỹ heart 4
covered with a thin skin
about it,
and the Lungs 5
breathing too and fro.
In the Belly.
the Stomach 6
and the Guts 7
covered with a Kell;
the Liver 8
and on the left side op-
posite against it ỹ milt 9
the two kidneyes 10
and the bladder 11
The breast
is divided from the
belly by a thick mem-
brane, which is called
the Midriff 12

quorum numerantur
quadringenti quinque

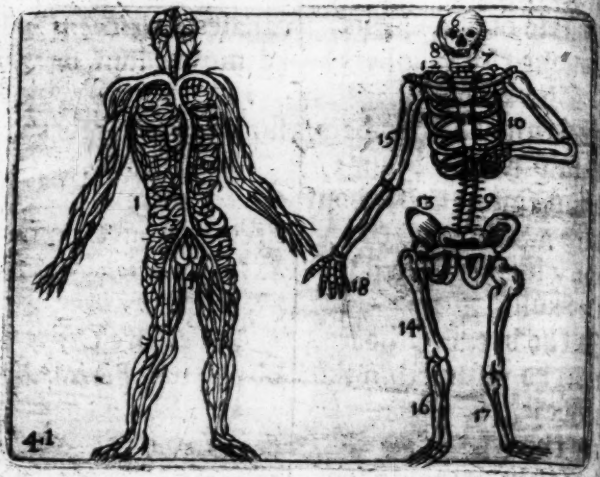
canales *Spirituum*
ad movendum *membra.*
Viscera,
sunt *membra* interna,
Ut, in capite,
Cerebrum 3
circumdatum *Cranio*
& *Pericranio*

In Pectore *Cor* 4
obvolutum *Pericardio*;

& *Pulmo* 5
respirans.
In *Ventre*
Ventriculus 6
& *Intestina* 7
obducta *Omento*;
Jecur (Hepar) 8
& à sinistro
ei oppositus *Lien* 9
duo *Renes* 10
cum *Vesicâ* 11
Pectus
à ventre dividitur
crassâ membranâ,
quæ vocatur
Diaphragma 12

XLI.

The Chanels & Bones. *Canales & Ossa.*



The Chanels of the body are the Veins carrying the blood from the Liver; (heat

The Arteries carrying and life from the heart;

The Nerves carrying sense and motion, throughout the body, from the brain.

You shall find these three 1 (gether. every where joyned to-

Besides, from ỹ mouth

Canales Corporis sunt
Venæ Sanguinem
ex Hepate;

Arteriæ, *calorem*
& *Vitam*, è Corde;
Nervi,
Sensum & *Motum*
à *Cerebro*,
per Corpus deferentes.
Hæc tria, 1

ubique sociata invenie

Porrò, ab ore

nto the ſtomach is the
Gullet 2
he way of the meat
nd drink: (Wezand 5
nd by it to the lights the
or breathing: from the
tomach to the Arſe
is a great Gut 3
o Purge out the Ordure;
rom the Liver to the
he Uretur 4 (Bladder
or making water.
The Bones are
in the Head the Skull 6.
the two Cheek-bones 7
with thirty two Teeth 8
Then the back-bone 9
the pillar of the body,
conſiſting of thirty four
turning joynts, that the
body may bend it ſelfe.
The Ribs 10
whereof there are XXIV
The breaſt-bone 11
the two Shoulderblades 12
The buttock bone 13
the bigger bone
in the Arme 15 (arme
and the leſſer bone in the
the Thigh-bone 14
the foremoſt 16
and the hindmoſt Bone
in the Leg 17
The bones of the Hand 18
are thirty four
and of the Foot 19 thirty.
The Marrow
is in the Bones

in Ventriculum *Gula* 2
via cibi ac potûs;
& juxta hanc,
ad Pulmonem *Guttur*, 5
pro reſpiratione;
a ventriculo ad Anum,

Colum 3
ad excernendum *Stercus*;
ab Hepate ad Veſicam,
Uretur 4
reddendæ Urinæ
Oſſa ſunt:
in Capite *Calvaria* 6
duæ *Maxillæ* 7
cum XXXII *dentibus* 8
Tum *Spina dorſi* 9
corporis columna,
conſtans ex XXXIV
Vertebris, ut corpus
ſe flectere queat;
Coſtæ 10
quarum viginti quatuor,
Os pectoris 11
duæ *Scapulæ* 12
Os ſeſſibuli 13

Lacerti 15 & *Ulnæ*,

Tibia 14
Fibula 16 anterior

& poſterior 17
Oſſa *Manus* 18
ſunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis 19 triginta
In Oſſibus
eſt *Medulla*

XLII.

The outward and inward Senſes.

Senſus externi & interni.



There are five outward Senſes,
The Eye 1
ſœth colours
what is white or blacke
green or blew
red or yellow,
The Ear 2
heareth Sounds,
both naturall
Voices and Words
and artificial,
muſical Tunes,

Senſus externi
ſunt quinque
Oculus 1
videt *colores*.
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum
rubrum aut luteum, ſit.
Auris 2
audit *Sonos*,
tum naturales,
Voces & Verba
tum artificiales,
Tonos Muſicos.

The

The Nose 3
senteth smels
and stinks.
The Tongue 4
with the roofe of the mouth
tasteth sabours, what is
sweet or bitter, keen or biting
sowr or harsh.
The Hand 5
by touching discerneth
the quantity
and quality of things
the hot and cold
the moist and dry
the hard and soft
the smooth and rough
the heavy and light
The inward Senses
are three
The Common Sense 7
under the fore part of the head
apprehendeth things taken from the
outward Senses.
The Phantasie 6
under the crown of the head
judgeth of those things
thinketh and dreameth.
The Memory 8
under the hinder part of the head
layeth up every thing
and fetcheth them out.
it loseth some,
and this is forgetfullnesse
Sleep,
is the Rest of the Senses

Nasus 3
olfacit Odores,
& Fætores.
Lingua 4 cum Palato
gustat sapores
quid dulce aut amarum
acre aut acidum,
acerbum aut austerum
Manus 5
dignoscit tangendo
rerum quantitatem
& qualitatem
calidum & frigidum
humidum & siccum,
durum & molle,
læve & aspetum,
grave & leve
Sensus interni
sunt tres.
Sensus communis 7
sub *sincipite*
apprehendit
à sensibus externis
perceptas res
Phantasia 6
sub *vertice*
dijudicat res istas
cogitat, somniat.
Memoria 8
sub *occipitio*.
singula recondit
& depromit:
quædam deperdit,
& hoc est *Oblivio*.
Somnus
est sensuum requies

XLIII.

The Soul of man. *Anima hominis.*



The Soul is the life of the body one in the whole:
Onely Vegetative in Plants
Withall sensitive in Animals
And also rational in Man.
This consisteth in three things;
In the understanding

Anima
est vita corporis,
in toto una:
Tantùm *Vegetativa*
in *Plantis*
Simul *sensitiva*
in *Animalibus*;
Etiam *rationalis*
in *Homine*
Hæc consistit
in tribus:
In *Mente* (intellectu)

where-

whereby it judgeth,
and understandeth
a thing good and evill,
or true or apparent

In the Will
whereby it chooseth,
and desireth
or rejecteth
or misliketh
a thing known.
In the Mind
whereby it persueth
the good chosen;
or avoideth the evill
rejected.
Hence is hope,
and Fear,
in the desire
and dislike
Hence is love
and joy
in the fruition;
But Anger
and Grief,
in suffering
The true judgement of
a thing is Knowledge;
the false is Error,
Opinion and Suspition

quâ cognoscit
& intelligit,
Bonum ac Malum
vel verum vel apparens

In *Voluntate*
quâ eligit
& concupiscit
aut rejicit
& aversatur
cognitum;
In *Animo*
quo prosequitur
Bonum electum,
vel fugit
Malum rejectum
Hinc *Spes*,
& *Timor*,
in cupidine
& aversatione.
Hinc *Amor*
& *Gaudium*
in fruitione:
Sed *Ira*
ac *Dolor*,
in passione,
Vera rei cognitio
est *Scientia*;
falsa *Error*
Opinio Suspicio

XLIV.

Deformes & Monſtroſi.



Deformed and Monſtruous People.

Monſtrous and deformed people are thoſe which differ in the body from the ordinary ſhape, as are, the huge Gyanti 1
the little Dwarfe 2
One with two bodies 3
One with two heads 4
and ſuch like Monſters.
Amongſt theſe are reckoned,
The jolt-headed 5
The great Noſed 6
The blubber-lipped 7
The blub-cheeked 8
The goggle-eyed 9
The wry-necked 10
The great throated 11
The crump-backed 12
The crump-footed 13
The ſteeple-crowned 15
adde to theſe the
Bald-pated 14

Monſtroſi
& *Deformes* ſunt
abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ
ut ſunt,
immanis *Gigas*, 1
nanus *Pumilio*, 2
Bicorpor 3
Biceps 4
& id genus Monſtra
His accenſentur,

Capito 5
Naſo 6
Labeo, 7
Bucco 8
Strabo 9
Obſtipus 10
Strumoſus 11
Gibboſus 12
Loripes 13
Cilo 15
adde
Calvaſtrum, 14

XLIV.

Deformes & Monſtroſi.



Deformed and Monſtruous People.

Monstrous and deformed people are those which differ in the body from the ordinary shape, as are,
the huge Gyanti
the little Dwarfe 2
One with two bodies 3
One with two heads 4
and such like Monsters.
Amongst these are reckoned,
The jolt-headed 5
The great Nosed 6
The blubber-lipped 7
The blub-cheeked 8
The goggle-eyed 9
The wry-necked 10
The great throated 11
The crump-backed 12
The crump-footed 13
The steeple-crowned 15
adde to these the
Bald-pated 14

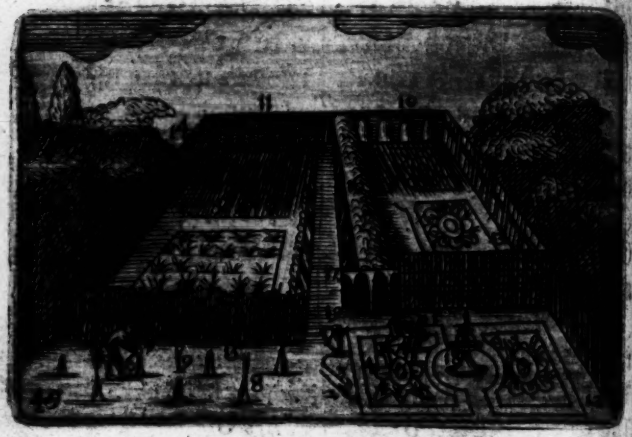
Monstrosi & Deformes sunt abeuntes corpore à communi formâ ut sunt,
immanis *Gigas*, 1
nanus *Pumilio*, 2
Bicorpor 3
Biceps 4
& id genus Monstra
His accensentur,

Capito 5
Naso 6
Labeo, 7
Bucco 8
Strabo 9
Obstipus 10
Strumosus 11
Gibbosus 12
Loripes 13
Cilo 15
adde
Calvastrum, 14

XLV.

The Dreſſing of Gardens.

Hortorum cultura.



We have ſeen Man; Now let us go on to Mans living, and to Handy-craft Trades, which tend to it.

The firſt & moſt antient ſuſtenance, were the fruits of the earth.

Hereupon the firſt labour of Adam, was the dreſſing of a garden

The Gardiner digeth in a garden-plot,

Hominem vidimus, Jam pergamus ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquiſſimus *Victus*, *Terræ Fruges*:

Hinc primus Labor Adami, *Horti-cultura.*

Hortulanus (Olitor) in *Viridario* fodit,

with

with a Spade 2
or Mattock, 3
and maketh Beds 4
and places wherein to
plant Trees; 5
on which he setteth
Seeds and plants.

The Tree Gardiner 6

planteth Trees, 7
in an Orchard,
and grafteth liens 8
in Stocks 9

He fenceth his Garden, either by Care,
with a mound, 10
or a stone-wall, 11
or a rail, 12
or Pales, 13
or a Hedge, 14
made of hedge-stakes,
and bindings;

Or by Nature, with
Brambles & Bryars 15
It is beautified
with Walkes 16
and Galleries, 17
It is watered
with Fountains 18
and a watering-pot 19.

Ligone 2
aut *Bipalio*, 3
facitque *Pulvinos* 4

ac *Plantaria*; 5
quibus infert
Semina & *Plantas*.
Arborator 6
in *Pomario*
plantat *Arbores*, 7
inseritque
Surculos 8
Viviradicibus 9.

Sepit Hortum,
vel Cura,
Muro, 10
aut *Macerie*, 11
aut *Vacerrâ*, 12
aut *Plancis*, 13
aut *Sepe* 14
flexâ è *sudibus*
& *vitilibus*;

Vel Natura,
Dumis & *Vepribus* 15.
Ambulacris 16
& *Pergulis* 17
ornatur.

Fontanis 18
& *Harpagio* 19
rigatur.

Husbandry

XLVI.

Husbandry *Agricultura.*



The Plowman 1
yoketh Oxen 3
to a Plough 2
and holdeth
the Plow-stilt 4
in his left-hand
and the Plow-staffe 5
in his right-hand.
(with which he re-
moveth clods 6
he cutteth the Land,
(which was manured
afore with Dung 8
with a share 7
and a Coulter

Arator 1
jungit *Boves* 3
Aratro 2
& tenens
lævâ *Stivam* 4
dextrâ *Rallam.* 5
quâ amovet
Glebas 6
terram scindit
Vomere,
& *Dentali* 7
antea *Fimo* 8
Sercoratam,

ð maketh Furrowes 9	facítque *Sulcos.* 9.
Then he ſoweth	Tum *ſeminat*
e Seed 10	*Semen* 10.
ð harroweth it in	
ith a Harrow 11	& inoccat *Occâ* 11.
The Reaper 12	*Meſſor* 12
eareth the Ripe	metit fruges maturas
orn with a Sickle 13	*Falce meſſoriâ* 13
thereth up the	
ndfuls 14	colligit *Manipulos*, 14
indeth the ſheaves 15	& colligat *Mergetes* 15
The Thraſher 16	*Tritor* 16
raſheth Corn on the	
rn-floor 17	in *areâ Horrei* 17
ith a flail 18	triturat Frumentum
ſteth it in a winnow-	*Flagello*(tribulâ)18
g. Basket 19	jactat *Ventillabro* 19
ð ſo when the Chaff	atque ita, ſeparatâ *Paleâ*,
nd the ſtraw 20	& *Stramine*, 20
e ſeparated from it,	
e putteth it into Sacks	congerit in *Saccos*, 21
The Mower 22 (21	*Fœniſeca* 22
aketh Hay in a Mea-	in *Prato* facit *Fœnum*,
ow: cutting down	deſecans *Gramen*
raſs with a Sithe 23	*Falce fœnaria*, 23
ð raketh it together	
ith a Rake 24	corraditque *Raſtro*, 24
e maketh up cocks, 26	componit *Acervos* 26
ith a fork 25 (27	*Furcâ* 25
arreth it on carriages	& convehit *Vehibus* 27.
to the Hay-barn. 28	in *Fœmile* 28

Pecuaria

XLVII.

Grasing. *Pecuaria.*



Tillage of ground, and keeping Cattle, was in old time the care of Kings and Noblemen, at this day onely of the meanest sort of People.

The Neat-heard 1 calleth out the heards 2 out of the beasthouse, 3 with a Horn 4 (feed and driveth them to

Agrorum cultus & res pecuaria, antiquissimis temporibus Regum Heroum hodie tantùm infimæ Plebis, Cura est.

Bubulcus 1 evocat *Armenta* 2 è *Bovilibus* 3 *Buccina* (Cornu) 4 & pastum ducit

Opili

The Shepherd 5
ædeth his Flock 6
being furnished with a
Pipe 7
nd a Scrip 8
nd a Sheep-hook 9
aving with him
great Dog 10
enced with a
Collar 11
gainst the Wolves.
Swine 12
re fed out of a
wine-Trough.
The Farmers-wife 13
nilketh the Udder
f the Cow 14
t the Cratch 15
ver a Milke pale 16
nd maketh butter of
Cream in a Churn 17

nd Cheeses 18
f Curds.
The Wool 19
shorn from Sheep,
hereof severall gar-
ments are made.

Opilio (Pastor) 5
pascit *Gregem* 6

instructus *Fistulâ* 7
& *Perâ* 8
ut & *Pedo* 9
habens secum
Molossum 10
munitum,
Millo 11
contra lupos,
Sues 12
ex *harœ aqualiculo*
saginantur.
Villica 13
mulget
vaccæ ubera 14
ad *Præsepe* 15
super *Mulctrâ* 16
& facit
in *Vase butyraceo* 17
Butyrum
è *flore Lactis*,
& è *Coagulo*
Caseos 18.
Ovibus
detondetur *Lana* 19
ex qua conficiuntur
variæ *Vestes*.

XLVIII.

Mellificium.



The making of Honey.

The Bees
send out a Swarm 1
and set over it
a Leader 2

That swarm
being ready to fly away
is recalled by the
tinkling of a
Brazen Vessel 3
and is put up into a
new Hive 4

They make little
Cells with six corners 5
and fill them with
Honey-dew,
and make Combs 6
out of which
the Honey runneth 7

The Partitions
being melted with fire,
turn into Wax 8

Apes
emittunt *Examen* 1
adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2

Examen illud
avolaturum,
revocatur
tinnitu
Vasis ænei 3
& includitur
novo *Alveari* 4

Struunt
Cellulas sexangulares 5
easque complent
melligine,
& faciunt *Favos* 6
è quibus
Mel effluit 7

Crates
igne liquati,
abeunt in *Ceram* 8

XLIX.

Molitura.



Grinding.

In a Mill 1
A ſtone 2
runneth upon a ſtone 3

A Wheel 4
turning them about,
and grindeth corn poured in by a Hopper 5
and parteth
the Bran 6
falling into the
Trough 7
from the Meal
ſlipping through
a Boulter 8

Such a Mill,
was firſt a
Hand-Mill 9
then a
Horſe-Mill 10
then a Water-Mill 11
and a Ship-Mill 12
and at laſt,
a Wind-Mill 13

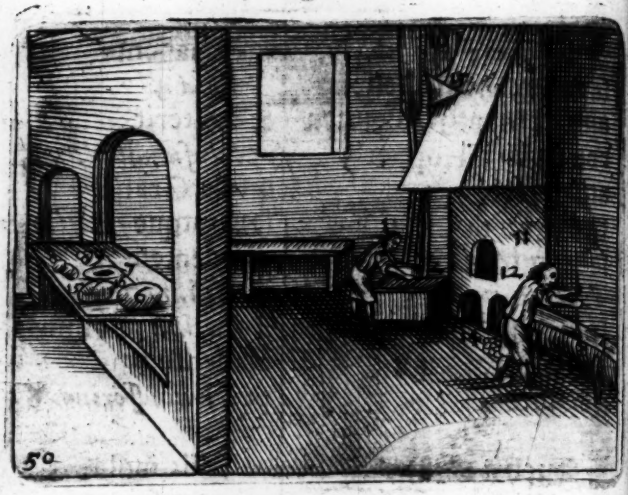
In *Mola* 1
currit Lapis 2
ſuper lapidem 3

circumagente
Rota 4
& conterit
per *Infundibulum* 5
infuſa Grana,
ſeparatque *Furfurem* 6
decidentem
in *Ciſtam* 7
à *Farinâ* (Polline)
elabente
per *Excuſſorium* 8

Talis mola,
primùm fuit,
Manuaria 9
deinde,
Jumentaria 10
tum *Aquatica* 11
& *Navalis* 12.
tandem,
Alata (penumatica) 13.

L.

Panificium.



Bread-Baking.

The

The Baker 1
ſifteth the Meal
in a Rindge 2
and putteth it into
the Kneading-trough 3
Then he powreth
water to it,
and maketh Dough 4
and kneadeth it
with a wooden ſlice 5.
Then he maketh
Loaves 6
Cakes 7
Cimnels 8
Rolls 9 &c.
Afterwards he ſet-
teth them on a Peel 10
and putteth them thо-
row the Oven-mouth 11
into the Oven 12.
But firſt
he pulleth out the fire
and the coals with a
Coal-Rake 13
which he layeth on a
heap underneath 14
And thus
is Bread baked,
having the Cruſt
without 15
and ẏ Crumb within 16

Piſtor 1
cernit *Farinam*
Cribro 2 (pollinario,)
& indit
Maſtræ 3
Tum affundit
aquam,
& facit *Maſſam* 4
depſitque
ſpathâ ligneâ; 5
Dein format
Panes 6
Placentas 7
imilas 8
Spiras 9 *&c.*
Poſt imponit
Palæ 10
& ingerit
Furno 11
per *Præfurnium* 12
Sed priùs
eruit

Rutabulo 13
ignem & Carbones,
quos infra congerit 14
Et ſic
pinſitur *Panis*,
habens extrà
Cruſtam, 15
intus *Micam* 16.

LI

Piſcatio.



Fiſhing.

The Fisher-man 1
catcheth Fishes,
either on the shoar
with an Hook 2
which hangeth by a line
from the angling-rod
and on which
the bait sticketh;
or with a
Cleek-Net 3
which hanging
on a Pole 4
is put into the water;
or in a Boat 5
with a Trammel-Net 6
or with a Weel 7
which is laid in
the water by;

Piscator 1
captat pisces
sive in littore
Hamo 2
qui ab *arundine*
filo pendet
& cui inhæret
Esca;
sive
Fundâ 3
quæ pendens
Pertica 4
aquæ immittitur;
sive in *Cymba* 5
Reti 6
sive *Nassâ* 7
quæ per noctem
demergitur

LII.

Fowling. *Aucupium.*



The Fowler 1
maketh
a Bed, 2
spreadeth
a Bird-net, 3.

throweth Bait 4
upon it, and hiding him-
self in a Hut 5
he alloreth Birds,

Anceps 1
exstruit
Aream, 2
superstruit illi
Rete aucupatorium, 3

obspat *Escam*, 4
& abdens se
in *Latibulum* 5
allicit Aves,

Canit

by the chirping of
lure-Birds, which partly
hop upon the bed, 6
and are partly
shut in
Cages 7
and thus he
entangleth
Birds that flie over
in his Net.
whil'st they settle
themselves down;
or he setteth
Snares 8
on which they hang,
and straugle
themselves;
or he setteth
lime-twigs 9
on a Perch 10
upon which
if they sit,
they enwrap their
Feathers
that they cannot
fly away and fall
down to the ground;
or he catcheth them
with a Pole 11
or a Pit-fall 12

Cantu *Illicum*
qui partim
in aream currunt 6
partim
Caveis 7
inclusi sunt;
atque ita
reti obruit
transvolantes
aves,
dum
se demittunt:
aut tendit
Tendiculas, 8
quibus seipsas
suspendunt
& suffocant;
aut exponit
viscatos calamos 9
Amiti 10
quibus
si insident,
implicant
Pennas
ut nequeant
avolare,
& decidunt in terram:
aut captat
Pertica 11
vel *Decipula* 12,

LII.

Venatus.



Hunting.

The Hunter 1
nteth wild-beasts,
ill'st he beſetteth a
Wood with Toyls, 2
etched out,
on Shoars 3
The Beagle 4 (
eeth the wild-beast,
o findeth him out
the ſent;
e Tumbler,
Grayhound, 5
rſueth it.
The Woolf,
lleth into
Pit; 6
e Stag, 7
he runneth away,
to Toyls.
The Boar, 8
ſtruck thorow with
Hunting-ſpear, 9
The Bear, 10
bitten
Dogs,
nd is knocked
ith a Club, 11
If any thing get
way, it eſcapeth, 12
s here a Hare,
nd a Fox.

Venator 1
venatur feras,
dum ſylvam
cingit *Caſſibus*, 2
tentis
ſuper *Varos* (furcillas) 3
Canis ſagax 4
veſtigat feram,
aut indagat
odoratu;
Vertagus 5
perſequitur.

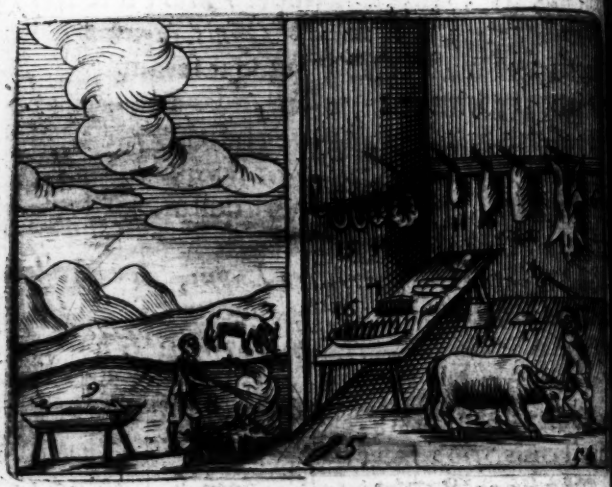
Lupus,
incidit
in *Foveam*; 6
fugiens *Cervus* 7
in *plagas*.

Aper 8
tranſverberatur
Venabulo 9.
Urſus 10
mordetur
à canibus,
& tunditur
Clavâ 11.

Si quid effugit,
evadit, 12
ut hic *Lepus*
& *Vulpes*.

LIV.

Lanionia.



Butchery.

The Butcher 1
killeth
fat Cattle, 2
(The lean 3
are not fit to eat)
he knocketh them
down with an Ax, 4
or cutteth their throat
with a slaughter-knife 5
he fleaeth them, 6
and cutteth them in
pieces and hangeth out
the flesh, to sell
in the Shambles 7

He dresseth a Swine 8
with fire,
or scalding water, 9
& maketh Gammons, 10
Pestills 11
and Flieches, 12
Besides
several Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13
Blooddings, 14
Liverings, 15
Sassadges 16.
The Fat 17
and Tallow 18
is melted.

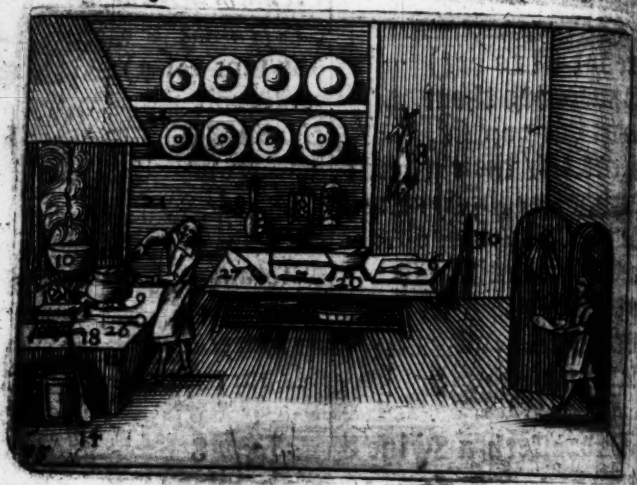
Lanio 1
mactat
Pecudem altilem, 2
(*Vescula* 3
non sunt vesca)
prosternit
Clavâ, 4
vel jugulat
Clunaclo, 5
excoriat (deglubit) 6
dissecatque,
& carnes
in *Macello* 7
venum exponit.

Suem 8
glabrat igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9
& facit *Pernas*, 10
Petasones 11
& *Succidias*, 12
Prætereà,
Farcimina varia,
Faliscos, 13
Apexabones, 14
Tomacula, 15
Botulos (Lucanicas) 16
Adeps 17
& *Sebum* 18
eliquatur.

Coquinaria.

LV.

Cookery. *Coquinaria.*



The Yeoman of the Larder 1
bringeth forth
Provision 2
out of the Larder 3
The Cook 4
taketh them, and maketh several Meats.
He first pulleth off the Feathers,
and draweth the guts out of the Birds 5
he scaleth and splatteth Fish 6

Promus condus 1
profert
è *Penu* 3
Obsonia 2
Ea accipit *Coquus*
& coquit
varia *esculenta.*
Aves 5
priùs deplumat
& exenterat
Pisces 5
desquamat
& exdorsuat;

Quasdam

He draweth some flesh
ith lard, by means of
Larding Needle 7.
e caseth
ares 8 (Pots 9
Then he boyleth them in
d Kettles 10
n the Hearth 11
d scummeth them with
Scommer 12
He seasoneth things
at are boyled,
ith Spices, which he
undeth with a Pestil 14
a Mortar 13
grateth with a
rater 15.
He rosteth some on
pits 16
nd with a Jack 17
upon a Grid iron 18
He fryeth them in a
rying-Pan 19
pon a Brand-Iron 20.
Kitchin Utensils
esides are
Cole-Rake 21
Chafing-Dish 22
Trey 23
in which Dishes 24
nd Platters 25
re washed;)
pair of Tongs 26
Shredding-knife 27
Colander 28
Basket 29
nd a Bezom 30.

Quasdam carnes
lardo trajectat,
ope *Creacentri* 7
Lepores 8
exuit.
Tum elixat *Ollis* 9
& *Cacabis* 10
in *Foco* 11,
& despumat
Ligula 12
Elixata
condit aromatibus,
quæ comminuit
Pistillo 14
in *Mortario* 13
aut terit
Radulâ 15
Quædam assat
Veruibus 16
& *Automato* 17
vel super *Craticulam* 18
Vel frigit
Sartagine 19
super *Tripodem* 20.
Vasa Coquinaria
præsertim sunt
Rutabulum 21
Sioculus (Ignitabulum) 22
Trua 23
(in quâ eluuntur
Catini 24
& *Patinæ* 25)
Pruniceps 26
Culter incisorius 27
Qualus 28
Corbis 29
& *Scopæ* 30.

LVI.

The Vintage. *Vindemia.*



Wine groweth in the Vine-yard 1 where Vines are propagated, and tied with Twigs to Trees 2 or to *props* 3 or frames 4

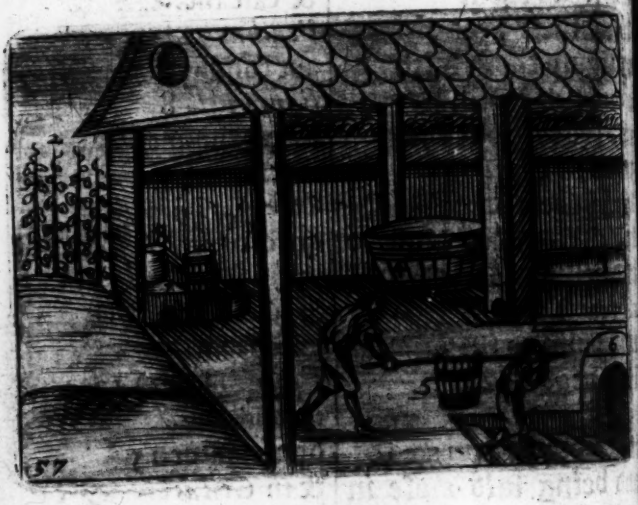
When the time of grape-gathering is come, they cut off

Vinum creſcit in *Vinea* 1 ubi *Vites* propagantur, & viminibus ad arbores, 2 vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3 vel ad *Juga* 4 alligantur. Cum tempus vindemiandi adeſt, abſcindunt

he Bunches,	*Botros*,
nd carry them in	& comportant
measures of three-	
oshels 5	*Trimodiis* 5
nd throw them	conjiciuntque
nto a Vat 6	in *Lacum*, 6
nd tread them	& calcant
with their Feet 7	*Pedibus* 7
nd stamp them with	aut tundunt
a wooden Pestill 8	*ligneo Pilo* 8
nd squeese out the	& exprimunt
uice in the	succum
Wine-press 9	*Torculari* 9
which is called Must 10	qui dicitur *Mustum* 10
nd being received in	
a great Tub 11	& *Orcâ* 11
t is powred into	excepium,
Hogsheads 12	*Vasis* (Doliis) 12
	infundetur:
t is stopped up 15	operculatur 15
nd being laid close in	& in *Cellas*
Cellars upon Settles 14	super *Cantherios* 14
t becommeth wine.	abditum in Vinum abit.
It is drawn out of	*E Dolio*
the Hogshead,	promitur,
with a Cock 13	*Syphone* 13
or Faucet 16	aut *Tubulo* 16
(in which is	(in quo est
a Spigot)	*Epistomium*)
the Vessel being un-	Vase relito.
charged.	

LVII.

Zythopœia.



Brewing.

Where Wine is not to be had they drink Beer,

which is brewed of Malt 1 and Hops 2 in a Caldron 3 afterwards it is poured into Vatts 4 and when it is cold it is carried in Soes 5 into the Cellar 6 and is put into Vessels.

Brandi-wine extracted by the power of heat from dregs of wine in a Pan, 7 over which a Limbeck 8 is placed, droppeth thorow a Pipe 9 into a Glasse.

Wine and Beer when they turne sowr, become Vinegar.

They make Mede of Wine and Honey,

Ubi non habetur *Vinum*, bibitur *Cerevisia* (Zythus) quæ ex *Byne* 1 & *Lupulo* 2 in *Aheno* 3 coquitur; posti in *Lacûs* 4 effunditur & frigefactum, *Labris* 5 defertur in *Cellaria* 6 & vasibus infunditur.

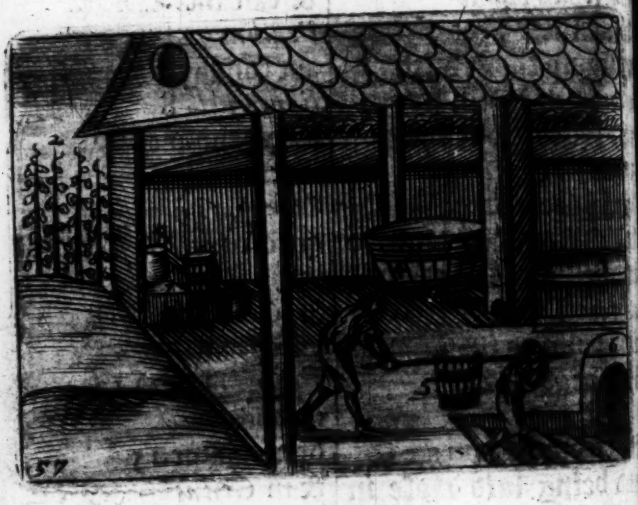
Vinum sublimatum, é fecibus vini in *Aheno* 7 cui superimpositum est *Alembicum*, 8 vi coloris extractum, destillat per *Tubum* 9, in *Vitrum*.

Vinum & Cerevisia acescens, fit *Acetum*.

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt *Mulsum*.

LVII.

Zythopœia.



Brewing.

Where Wine is not to be had they drink Beer,

which is brewed of Malt 1 and Hops 2 in a Caldron 3 afterwards it is poured into Vatts 4 and when it is cold it is carried in Soes 5 into the Cellar 6 and is put into Vessels.

Brandi-wine extracted by the power of heat from dregs of wine in a Pan, 7 over which a Limbeck 8 is placed, droppeth through a Pipe 9 into a Glasse.

Wine and Beer when they turne sour, become Vinegar.

They make Mede of Wine and Honey,

Ubi non habetur *Vinum*, bibitur *Cerevisia* (Zythus) quæ ex *Byne* 1 & *Lupulo* 2 in *Aheno* 3 coquitur; post in *Lacûs* 4 effunditur & frigefactum, *Labris* 5 defertur in *Cellaria* 6 & vasibus infunditur.

Vinum sublimatum, é fecibus vini in *Aheno* 7 cui superimpositum est *Alembicum*, 8 vi coloris extractum, destillat per *Tubum* 9, in *Vitrum*.

Vinum & Cerevisia acescens, fit *Acetum*.

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt *Mutsum*.

LVIII.

A Feaſt. *Convivium.*



When a Feaſt
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet 1
and a Table-Cloth 2
by the Waiters,
who beſides lay
the Trenchers 3
Spoons 4
Knives 5
with little Forks 6
Table-Napkins 7
Bread 8

Cum apparatur
Convivium,
Menſa ſternitur
Tapetibus 1
& *Mappâ* 2
à *Triclinariis*,
qui præterea apponunt
Diſcos (Orbes) 3
Cochlearia 4
Cultros 5
cum *Fuſcinulis* 6
Mappulas 7
Panem 8

with a Salt-sellar 9
Messes
are brought
in Platters 10
a Pie 19
or a Plate.
The Guests,
being brought in by
the Host 11
wash their Hands
out of a Laver 12
or Ewer 14
over a Hand-Basin 13
or Bowl 15
and wipe them with
a Hand-Towel 16
then they sit at the Table
on Chairs 17.
The Carver 18
breaketh up the good cheer
and divideth it.
Sauces are set
amongst Roste-meat
in Sawsers 20:

The Butler 21
filleth strong-wine
out of a Cruse 25
or Wine-pot 26
or Flagon 27
into Cups 22
or Glasses 23
which stand on
a Cup-board 24
and he reacheth them
to the Master
of the Feast 28
who drinketh to his Guests.

cum *Salino* 9.
Ferculæ
inferuntur
in *Patinis* 10
Artocreas 19
in *Lancè*.
Convivæ,
ab *Hospite* 11
introducti
abluunt Manus
è *Gutturnio* 12
vel *Aquali* 14
super *Malluvium* 13
aut *Pelvim*, 15
terguntque
Mantili 16
tum assident Mensæ
per *Sedilia* 17
Structor 18
dearticulat dapes
& distribuit.
Assaturis
interponuntur
Embammata
in *Scutellis* 20
Pincerna 21
infundit *Temetum*,
ex *Urceo* 25
vel *Cantharo* 26
vel *Lagenâ* 27
in *Pocula* 22
& *Vitrea* 23
quæ exstant
in *Abaco* 24
& porrigit
Convivatori 28
qui *Hospitibus* propinat.

LIX.

Tractatio Lini.



The dreſſing of Line.

Line and Hemp,
being rated in water,
and dried again, 1
are braked with a
wooden Brake, 2
(where the Shives 3
fall down) then they
are heckled with an
Iron Heckle, 4
where the Tow 5
is parted from it.

Flax is tied to
a Distaff, 6
by the Spinster, 7
which with her left
hand pulleth out
the Thread, 8
and with her right
hand turneth a Wheel 9
or a Spindle 10
upon which is
a Wharl 11

The Spool receiveth
the Thred, 13
which is drawn thence
upon a Yarn-windle, 14
hence either Clewes 15
are wound up,
or Hanks 16
are made.

Linum & Cannabis,
aquis macerata,
rursumque siccata, 1
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2
(ubi *Cortices* 3
decidunt)
tùm carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4
ubi *Stupa* 5
separatur
Linum purum
alligatur *Colo,* 6
à *Netrice,* 7
quæ sinistrâ

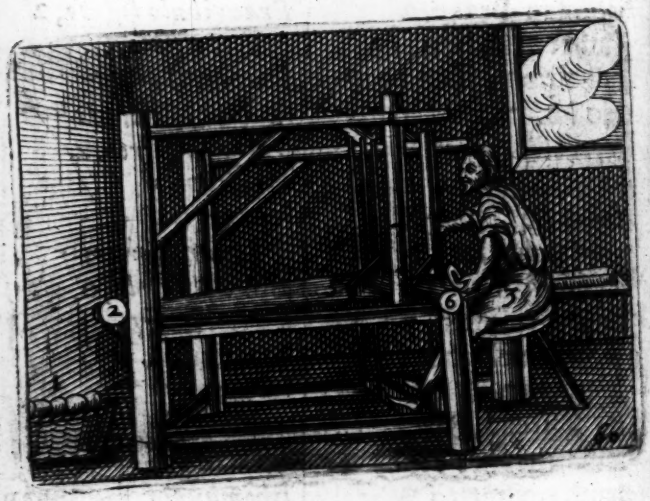
trahit *filum,* 8
dextrâ 12
Rhombum (girgillum) 9
vel *Fusum* 10
(in quo
Verticillus 11) versatur

Fila accipit,
Volva, 13
inde deducuntur
in *Alabrum;* 14
hinc vel *Glomi* 15
glomerantur,
vel *Fasculi* 16
fiunt.

Tex-tura

LX.

Textura.



Weaving.

The Webster
undoeth the Clews 1
into Warp,
and wrappeth it about
the Beam 2
and as he sitteth
in his Loom 3
he treadeth upon
the Treddles 4
with his Feet.
He divideth
the warp 5 with yarn,
and throweth
the Shuttle 6
thorow, in which is
the Woose,
and striketh it close
with the sley 7
and so maketh
Linnen-cloth 8
So also the
Clothier
maketh Cloth
of Wool.

Textor,
diducit in *Stamen*
Glomos 1
& circumvolvit
Jugo 2
ac sedens
in *Textrino* 3
pedibus
calcat
Insilia 4
Liciis
diducit *Stamen* 5
& trajicit
Radium 6
in quo est
Trama,
ac densat
Pectine 7
atque ita conficit
Linteum 8
Sic etiam
Panniflex
facit *Pannum*
è *Lanâ.*

LXI.

Lintea.



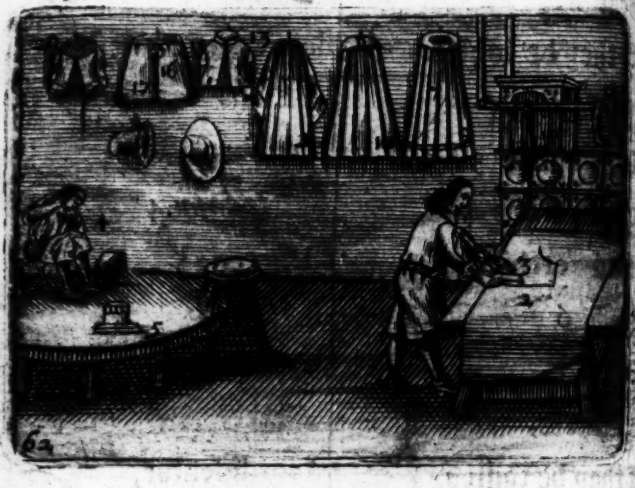
Linnen-Clothes.

Linnen webs
are bleached in ỳ Sun 1
with water poured on
them 2
till they be white.
Of them
the Sempster 3
roweth Shirts 4
Hand-kerchiefs 5
Bands 6
Caps &c.
These,
if they be fouled,
are washed again by
the Landress 7
in water
or Lee,
and Sope.

Linteamina
insolantur 1
aquâ perfusâ 2
donec candefiant
Ex iis
Sartrix 3
suit *Indusia* 4
Muccinia 5
Collaria 6
Capitia, &c.
Hæc,
si sordidentur,
à *Lotrice* 7
rursum lavantur
aquâ
sive *lixivio*
ac *Sapone*

LXII.

Sartor.



The Taylor.

The Taylor, 1
cutteth Cloth 2
with Shear 3,
and soweth it together
with a Needle
and double thred 4.
Then, he
presseth the Seams
with a pressing-Iron 5
And thus he maketh
Coats 6
with Plaits 7
in which the
Border 8
is below with Laces 9
Cloaks 10
with a Cape 11
and Sleeve-Coats 12
Doublets 13
with Buttons 14
and Cuffs 15
Breeches 16
sometimes
with Ribbons 17
Stockings 18
Gloves 19
Muntero-Caps 20, &c.
So the Furrier
maketh furred garments
of Furrs

Sartor 1
discindit *Pannum* 2
Forfice 3
consuitque,
Acu
& *filo duplicato* 4
Posteâ,
complanat *Suturas*
Ferramento 5:
Sicque conficit
Tunicas 6
Plicatas 7
in quibus infra est
Fimbria 8
cum *Institis* 9
Pallia 10
cum *Patagio* 11
& *Togas manicatas* 12
Thoraces 13
cum *Globulis* 14
& *Manicis* 15
Caligas 16
aliquando
cum *Lemniscis* 17
Tibialia 18
Chirothecas 19
Amiculum 20, &c.
Sic *Pellio*,
facit *Pellicia*,
& *Pellibus*,

Sutor.

LXIII.

Sutor.



The Shoo-maker.

The

The Shoo-maker 1
maketh Slippers 7
Shooes 8
(in which is seen
above, the
upper-Leather;
beneath,
the Sole;
and on both sides,
the Latchets)
Boots 9
and High-Shoos 10
of Leather 5
(which is
cut with a
Cutting-Knife 6)
by means of
an Awl 2
and Lingel 3
upon a
Last 4

Sutor 1
conficit,
ope *Subulæ* 2
& *fili piceati* 3
super *Modulo* 4
è *Corio* 5
(quod
Scalpro sutorio 6
discinditur)
Crepidas (*Sandalia*) 7
Calceos 8
(in quibus
spectatur,
supernè
Obstragulum;
infernè,
Solea;
& utrinque
Ansæ)
Ocreas
& *Perones* 10

LXIII.

The Carpenter. *Faber Lignarius.*



We have seen
Mens food
and cloathing;
now his dwelling
followeth.

At first they dwelt
in Caves 1
then in
Booths
or Huts 2
and then again
in Tents 3
at the last
in Houses.

Hominis
Victum & Amictum,
vidimus;
sequitur nunc
Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant
in *Specubus* 1
deinde
in *Tabernaculis*
vel *Tuguriis* 2
tum etiam
in *Tentoriis* 3
demum,
in *Domibus*.

The

The Woodman felleth and heweth down Trees 5
with an *Ax* 4
the Boughs 6
remaining.

He cleaveth Knotty with a Wedge 7 (wood which he forceth in with a Beetle 8
and maketh Wood stacks 9

The Carpenter squareth Timber with a Chip-Ax 10
whence Chips 11
all, (Saw 12
and saweth it with a where the Saw-dust 13
falleth down.

Afterwards he lifteth a beam upon tressels 14
by the help of a *Pulley* 15
fasteneth it with Cramp-irons 16
and marketh it out with a Line 17.

Then he frameth the Walls 18 together,
and fasteneth the great pieces with pins 19

Lignator
Securi 4
sternit & truncat
Arbores 5
remanentibus
Sarmentis 6
Clavosum Lignum
findit *Cuneo* 7
quem adigit
Tudite 8
& componit
Strues 9
Faber Lignarius
asciat *Asciâ* 10
Materiam,
unde cadunt
Assulæ 11
& serrat *Serrâ* 12
ubi *Scobs* 13
decidit;
Post elevat *tignum*
super *Gamerios* 14
ope *Trochleæ* 15

affigit *Ansis* 16
& lineat
Amussi 17
Tum compaginat
Parietes 18
& configit *trabes*
Clavis trabalibus 19

LXIV.

Faber Murarius.



The Maſon.

The Maſon 1 layeth a Foundation, and buildeth Walls 2.

Faber Murarius 1 ponit *Fundamentum* & ſtruit *Muros* 2.

Either of Stones, which the Stone-digger getteth out of the Quarry 3 and the Stone-cutter 4 squareth by a Rule 5.

Sive è *Lapidibus* quos *Lapidarius* eruit in *Lapicidinâ* 3 & *Latomus* 4 conquadrat ad *Normam* 5

Or of Bricks 6 which are made of Sand and Clay steeped in water, and are burned with fire.

Sive è *Lateribus* 6 qui, ex *Arenâ* & *Luto*, aquâ intritis, formantur, & igne excoquuntur:

Afterwards he plaſtereth it with Lime, by means of a Trowel 7 and garniſheth it with Rough-caſt 8

Dein cruſtat *Calce*, ope *Trullæ* 7 & *Tectorio* veſtit 8

LXV.

Machinæ.



Engines.

One can carry as much by thrusting a Wheel-barrow 3 afore him, having an Harneſs 4 hanged on his neck, as two can carry on a Coleſtaffe 1 or Hand-barrow 2

But he can do more, that rowleth a weight, laid upon Rollers 6 with a Lever 5

A Wind-Beam 7 is a poſt which is turned by going about it.

A Crane 8 hath a hollow-wheel, in which one walking draweth weights out of a Ship or letteth them down into a Ship.

A Rammer 9 is uſed to faſten Piles 10 it is lifted up with a rope drawn by Pullies 11 or with hands, if it have handles 12

Quantum duo ferre poſ. (ſunt
Palangâ 1
vel *Feretro* 2
tantum poteſt unus
trudendo ante ſe
Pabonem 3
ſuſpenſâ à colo
Ærumnâ 4

Plus autem poteſt qui molem,
Phalangis (Cylindris) 6
impoſitam
provolvit *Vecte* 5

Ergata 7.
eſt columella,
quæ verſatur
circumeundo

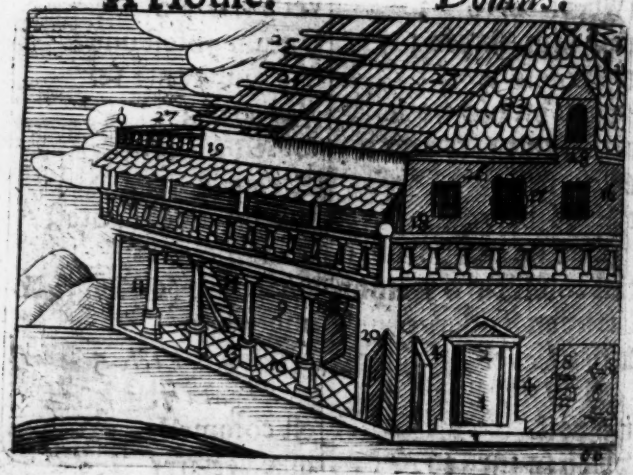
Geranium 8
habet *Tympanum*,
cui in ambulans quis
pondera
navi extrahit,
aut in navem dimittit

Fiſtucæ 9
adhibetur
ad pangendum

Sublicas 10
ad tollitur, fude,
tracto per *Trochleas* 11
vel manibus
ſi *anſas* habet 12

LXVI.

A House. *Domus.*



The Porch 1 (house.
is before the door of ỹ
The door hath
a threshold 3
and a Lintel 2
and Posts 4
on both sides.
The Hindges 5
are on the right hand
upon which the doors 6
hang,
the Latch 7
or the Bolt 8
are on the left-hand.
Before the house
is a fore-court 9

Ante *Januam Domûs*
est *Vestibulum* 1
Janua Domûs habet
Limen 2
& *Superliminare* 3
& utrinque
Postes 4
A dextris,
sunt *Cardines* 5
à quibus pendent
Fores 6,
à sinistris *Claustrum* 7
aut *Pessulus* 8

Sub ædibus
est *Cavedium* 9

with

with a Pavement
of ſquare-ſtones 10
born up with pillars 11
in which is the
Chapiter 12
and the Baſe 13
They go up into the
upper-ſtories
by Greeſes 14
and winding-ſtairs 15.
The Windows 16
appear on the outſide,
and the Grates 17
the Galleries 18
the water-Tables 19
and Buttereſſes 20
to bear up the Walls.
On the Top
is the Roof 21
covered with Tyles 22
or Shingles 23
which lie upon
Laths 24 (25
and theſe upon Rafters.
The Eaves 26
adhere to the Roof.
The place without
a Roof, is called an
open Gallery 27
In the Roof are
Jettings out 28 (knops)
and Pinnacles 29. (or

Pavimento
teſſellato 10
fulcitum *columnis* 11
in quibus
Periſtylium 12
& *Baſis* 13
Per *Scalas* 14
& *Cochlidia* 15
aſcenditur in ſuperiores
contignationes.
Extrinſecus
apparent *Feneſtræ* 16
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17
Pergulæ 18
Suggrundia 19
& *Fulcra* 20
fulciendis muris.
In ſummo, eſt
Tectum 21, contectum
[*tegulis*] *Imbricibus* 22
vel *Scandulis* 23,
quæ incumbunt
Tigillis 24
& hæc *Tignis* 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium 26.
Locus ſine tecto
dicitur *Subdiale* 27.

In tecto ſunt
Meniana 28
& *Coronides* 29. *Me-*

LVII.

Metallifodinâ.



A Mine.

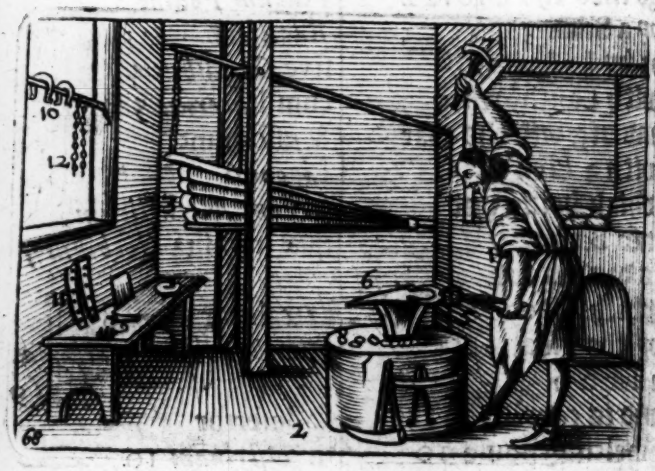
Miners

Miners 1
go into the Grove 2
by a Stick 3
or by Ladders 4
with Lanthorns 5
and dig out the Oar
with a Pick 6
which being put
into Baskets 7
is drawn out
with a Rope 8
by the means of
a Turn 9
and is carried to the
Smelting-house 10
where it is forced
with fire that the Metal may run out 12
the Dross 11
is thrown aside.

Metalli-fossores 1
ingrediuntur
Puteum Fodinæ 2
Bacillo 3
sive *Gradibus* 4
cum *Lucernis* 5
& effodiunt
Ligone 6
terram Metallicam,
quæ inposita *Corbibus* 7
extrahitur *Funi* 8
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*. (9
& defertur
in *Ustrinam* 10
ubi igne urgetur,
ut profluat
Metallum 12
Scoriæ 11
seorsim abjiciuntur.

LXVII.

Faber Ferrarius.



The Black-Smith.

The Black-Smith 1
in his Smithie
(or Forge) 2
bloweth the fire with a
pair of Bellows 3
which he bloweth
with his Feet 4
and so heateth the
Iron;
And then he taketh
it out with the tongs 5,
layeth it upon
the Anvile 6,
and striketh it with
a Hammer 7,
where the Sparks 8
fle off.
And thus
are hammered out
Nails 9
Horshooes 10
Cart-strakes 11
Chains 12
Plates,
Locks and Keyes
Hindges, &c.

He quencheth
Hot-Irons
in the Cool-trough

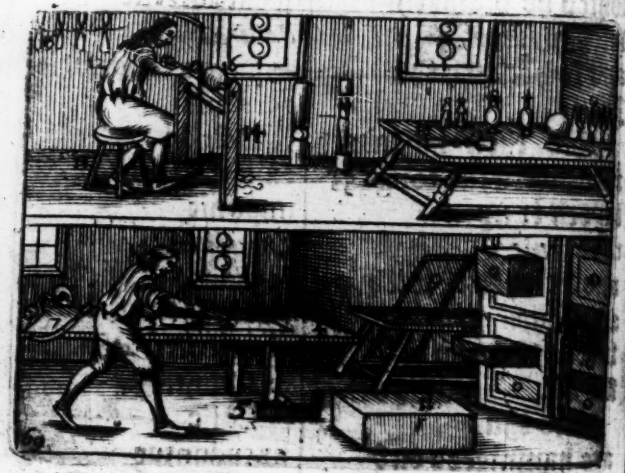
Faber ferrarius 1
in *Ustrinâ* (Fabricâ) 2
inflat ignem
Folle 3
quem adtollit
Pede 4
atque ita candefacit
Ferrum 5;
Deinde
eximit *Forcipe* 5,
imponit
Incudi 6,
& cudit
Malleo 7,
ubi *Strictura* 8
ex siliunt.
Et sic
excuduntur
Clavi 9
Soleæ 10
Canthi 11
Catenæ 12
Lamina
Semcum Clavibus
Cardines, &c,

Ferramenta candentia
restinguit
in *Lacu*.

Scrini

LXIX.

Scriniarius, & Tornator.



The Box-maker, and the Turner.

The Box-maker 1
smootheth
hewen-Boards 2
with a *Plain* 3
upon a work-board, 4
he maketh them very
smooth with
a little plain, 5
he boareth them thorow with an augre, 6
carveth them with
a Knife, 7
fasteneth them together with Glew,
and Cramp-Irons 8
and maketh
Tables 9
Boards 10
Chests 11, &c.

The Turner 12 (13
sitting over the treddle
turneth with
a throw 15 (14
upon a Turners Bench
Bowls 16
Tops 17
Puppets 1 ,
and such like
Turners work

Arculàrius 1

edolat *Asseres* 2
Runcinâ 3
in *Tabulâ* 4
deplanat

Planulâ 5
perforat (rerebrat)
Terebrâ, 6
sculpit
Cultro 7
combinat
Glutine
& *Subscudibus*, 8
& facit
Tabulas 9
Mensas 10
Arcas (Ciftas), 11 &c.

Tornio 12.
sedens in *Insili*, 13

tornat *Torno* 15
super scammo tornato- (rio 14
Globos 16.
Conos 17
Icunculas 18
& similia
Toreumata.

Figulus

LXX.

Figulus.



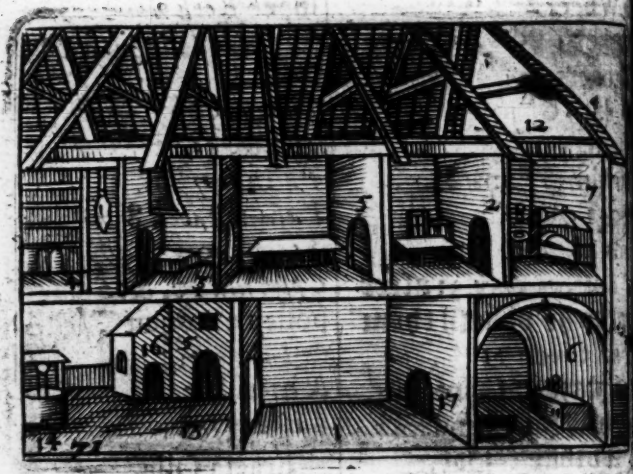
The Potter.

The Potter 1
ſitting over
a Wheel 2
maketh Pots 4
Pitchers 5
Pipkins 6
Platters 7
Pudding-Pans 8
Iugs 9
Lids 10, &c.
of Potters-clay 3: after-
wards he baketh them
in an Oven 11
and glazeth them
with White-Lead.
A broken-Pot,
affordeth
Pot-ſheards 12.

Figulus 1
ſedens
ſuper *Rotâ* 2
format ex *Argillâ* 3
Ollas 4
Urceos 5
Tripodes 6
Patinas 7
Vaſa teſtacea 8
Fidelias 9
Opercula 10, &c.
poſtea excoquit
in *Furno* 11
& incruſtat
Litharg yro.
Fracta Olla,
dat
Teſtas 12.

LXXI.

Partes Domûs.



The Parts of a House.

A House is divided into inner Rooms, such as are, the Entry 1 the Stove 2 the Kitchin 3 the Battery 4 the Dining-Room 5 the Gallery 6 the Bed-chamber 7 with a Privy made by it 8

Baskets 9 are of use for carrying things to and fro; and Chests 10 (which are made fast with a Key 11) for keeping them.

The Floor is under the Roof 12

In the Yard 13 is a Well 14 a Stable 15 and a Bath 16.

Under the House, is the Cellar 17

Domus distinguitur in *Conclavia*, ut sunt, *Atrium* 1 *Hypocaustum* 2 *Culina* 3 *Cella penuaria* 4 *Coenaculum* 5 *Camera* 6 *Cubiculum* 7 cum adstructo Secessu (*Latrina*) 8

Corbes 9 inserviunt rebus transferendis; *Arcæ* 10 (quæ *Clave* 11 recluduntur) adservandis illis.

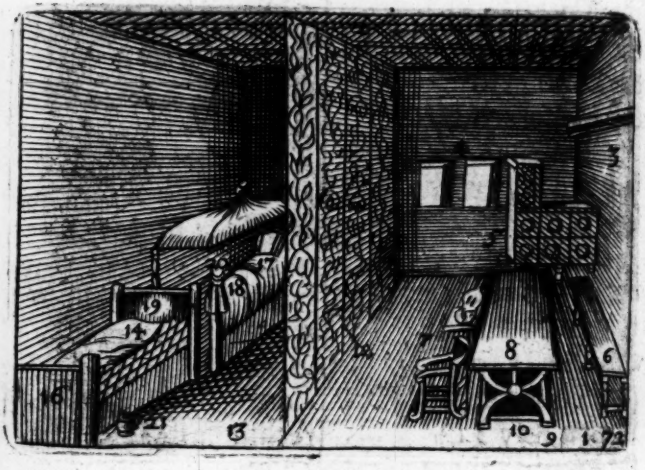
Sub tecto est *Solum* [Ravimentum] 12

In *Areâ* 13 *Puteus* 14 *Stabulum* 15 cum *Balneo* 16.

Sub Domo, est *Cella* 17

LXXII.

Hypocauſtum cum Dormitorio.



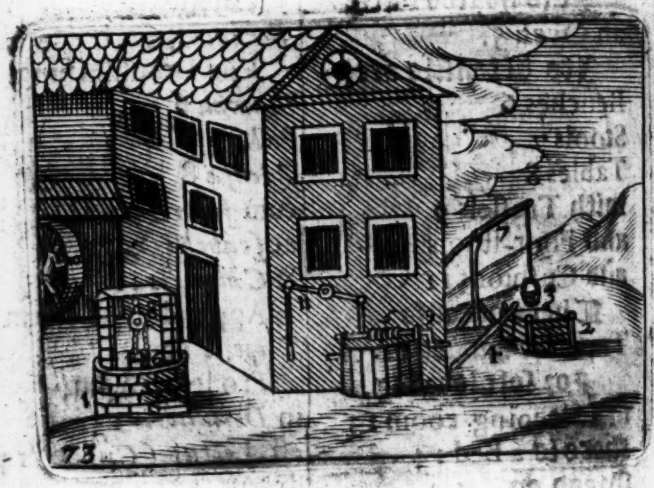
The Stove, with the Bed-Room.

The Stove 1
is beautified with an
Arched-Roof 2
& wainſcotted-walls 3
It is enlightned with
Windows 4
It is heated with
an Oven 5.
Its Utenſils are,
Benches 6
Stools 7
Tables 8
with Treſſels 9
and Foot-ſtools 10
and Cuſhions 11
There are alſo
Tapeſtry hanged 12.
For ſoft lodging,
in a Sleeping-room 13
there is a Bed 14
ſpread on
a Bed-ſtead 15
upon a Straw-pad 16
with Sheets 17
and Cover-lids 18.
The Bolſters 19
is under ones head.
The Bed is covered
with a Canopy 20
A Chamber-pot 21
is for making water in.

Hypocanſtum 1
ornatur *Laqueari* 2
& *Parietibus*,
tabulatis 3
Illuminatur
Feneſtris 4
Calefit
Fornace 5.
Ejus Utenſilia ſunt,
Scamna 6
Sella 7
Menſæ 8
cum *fulcris* 9
ac *ſcabellis* 10
& *Culcitris* 11
Appenduntur etiam
Tapetes 12
Pro levi cubátu,
in *Dormitorio* 13
eſt *Lectus* (*C*ubile) 14
ſtratus
in *Spondâ* 15
ſuper *Stramentum* 16
cum *Lodicibus* 17
& *Stragulis* 18
Cervical 19
eſt ſub capite.
Canopéo 20
Lectus tegitur.
Matula 21
eſt veſicæ levandæ.

LXXIII.

Putei.



Wells.

Where Springs
are wanting,
Wells are digged 1
and they are compassed
about with a
Brandrith 2
lest any should fall in.
Thence is water
drawn with Buckets 3
hanging either at
a Pole 4
or a Rope 5
or a Chain 6
and that either
by a Swipe 7
or a Windle 8
or a Turn 9
with a Handle,
or a Wheel 10
or to conclude
by a Pump 11.

Ubi *Fontes*
deficiunt,
effodiuntur *Putei* 1
& circumdantur
Crepidine 2
ne quis incidat.
Inde hauritur aqua
Urnis (*situlis*) 3
pendentibus
vel *Pertica* 4
vel *Fune* 5
vel *Catena* 6
idque
aut *Tollenone* 7
aut *Girgillo* 8
aut *Cylindro* 9
Manubriato,
aut *Rota* (tympano) 10
aut denique
Antlia 11.

LXXIV.

Balneum.



The Bath.

He that desireth to be washt in cold water goeth down into a river 1

In a Bathing-house 2 we wash off the filth either sitting in a Tub 3 or going up into the Hot-house 4 and we are rubbed with a *P*umice-stone 5 or a Hair cloth 6

In ỳ stripping room 7 we put off our clothes, and have an Apron 8 tied about us

We cover our head with a Cap 9 and put our feet in a Basin 10.

The Bath-Woman 11 reacheth water in a Bucket 12 13 drawn out of the trough into which it runneth out of *P*ipes 14

The Bath-keeper 15 lanceth with a Lancer, and by applying (16 Cupping Glasses 17 he draweth the blood betwixt the skin & the flesh, which he wipeth

Qui lavari cupit aquâ frigidâ, descendit in *fluvium* 1

In *Balneario* 2 abluimus *squalores*, sive sedentes in *Labro* 3 sive conscendentes in *Sudatorium* 4 & defricamur *Pumice* 5 aut *Cilicio* 6

In *Apodyterio* 7 vestes exuimus, & præcingimur *Castulâ* (Subligari) 8

Caput tegimus *Pileolo* 9 & pedes imponinus *Pelluvio* 10.

Balneatrix 11 ministrat aquam *Situlâ* 12 haustam ex *Alveo* 13 in quem defluit è *Canalibus* 14

Balneator 15 scarificat *calpro* 16 & applicando *Cucurbitas* 17 extrahit *sanguinem* subcutaneum, (18 quem abstergit *Spongiâ*

Tepi-

LXXV.

Tonſtrina.



The Barbers-ſhop.

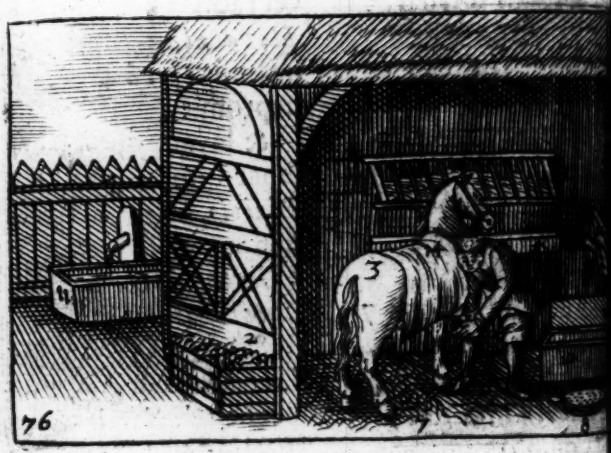
. The Barber 1
in the Barbers-ſhop 2
cutteth off
the Hair and the Beard
with a pair of Sizzars 3
or ſhaveth with a
a Razor,
which he taketh out of
his Caſe 4
And he waſheth
one over a Baſen 5
with Suds,
running out of
a Laver 6
and alſo with Sope 7
And wipeth him
with a Towel 8
combeth him with
a Comb 9
and curleth him with
a Criſping-Iron 10
Sometimes he cut-
teth a vein with
a Pen-knife 11
where the blood
ſpirteth out 12
The Chirurgion
cureth Wounds.

Tonſor 1
in *Tonſtrinâ* 2
tondet
Crines & *Barbam*
Forpice 3
vel radit
Novaculâ,
quam è *Thecâ* 4
depromit;
& lavat
ſuper *Pelvim* 5
Lixivio
defluente
è *Gutturnio* 6
ut & *Sapone* 7
& tergit
Linteo 8
pectit
Pectine 9
criſpat
Calamiſtro 10
Interdum
Venam ſecat
Scalpello 11
ubi Sanguis
propullulat 12
Chirurgus
curat *Vulnera*

Equi-

LXXVI.

Equile.



The Stable.

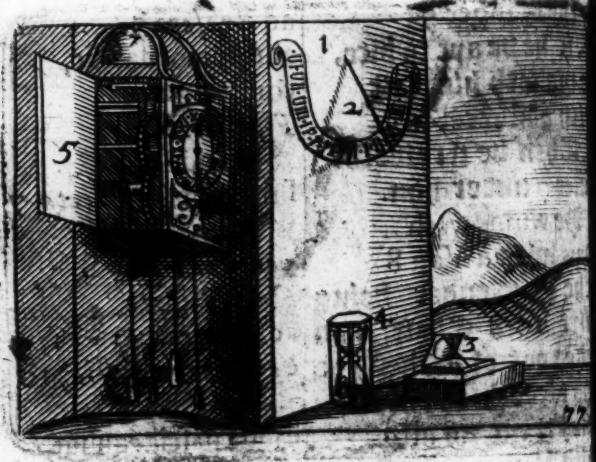
The Horſe Keeper 1
eanſeth the Stable
om Dung; 2
He tyeth a Horſe 3
ith a Halter 4
the Manger 5
, if he be apt to bite,
e maketh him faſt
ith a Muzzel 6.
Then he ſtreweth
ner 7 under him.
He winnoweth
ats with a Van 8
he Provender being
irt with Chaff, and
ken out of a (heſt) 10
d feedeth the horſe
ith them, as alſo
ith Hay 9
fterwards he leadeth
im to the watring-
ough 11 to water.
Then he rubbeth
im with a Cloth 12
mbeth him with
Curry-Comb 14
vereth him with an
ouſing cloth 15
d looketh upon his
oofs, whether
e Shoos 13
faſt with the nayls.

Stabularius (Equiſo 1)
purgat à *ſimo* 2
Stabulum;
Alligat *Equum* 3
Capiſtro 4
ad *Præſepe* 5
aut, ſi mordax ſit,
conſtringit
Fiſcellâ 6.
Deinde
ſubſternit *ſtramenta* 7
Avenam
ventilat Vanno 8
(paleis mixtâ,
ac deprompta
è *ciſtâ pabulatoriâ*) 10
eaque paſcit equum,
ut & *Fœno* 9
Poſtea
aquatum ducit
ad *Aquarium* 11
Tum detergit
Panno 12
depectit *Strigili* 14
inſternit
Gauſape 15
& *Soleas* inſpicit,
an *Calcei ferrei* 13
firmis *clavis* hæreant.

Here-

CXXVII.

Horologia.



Dialls.

A Dial
measureth hours:
A Sun Dial 1
sheweth by the shadow
of the Cock 2
what a Clock it is,
either on a Wall,
or a Compass 3
An hour-glass 4
sheweth (hour,
the four parts of an
by the running of Sand,
heretofore of water.
A Clock 5
numbereth also the
hours of the night,
by the turning of the
wheels, the greatest
whereof is drawn by
a weight 6
and draweth the rest.
Then
either the
Bell 7
by its sound,
being struck
on by the hammer,
or the hand 8
without, by its motion about, sheweth the hour.

Horologium
dimetitur horas:
Solarium 1
ostendit umbrâ
Gnomonis 2
quota sit hora,
sive in *Pariete*,
sive in *pyxide magnetica* 3
Clepsydra 4
ostendit
partes horæ quatuor,
fluxu *Arenæ*,
olim aquæ.
Automaton 5
numerat etiam
nocturnas horas,
circulatione rotarum,
quarum maxima
trahitur
à *Pondere* 6
& trahit ceteras.
Tum
horam indicat,
vel *Campana* 7
sonitu suo,
percussa
à *malleolo*,
vel extrà,
index 8.
Circuitione suâ.

Pictura.

LXXVIII.

Pictura.



The Picture.

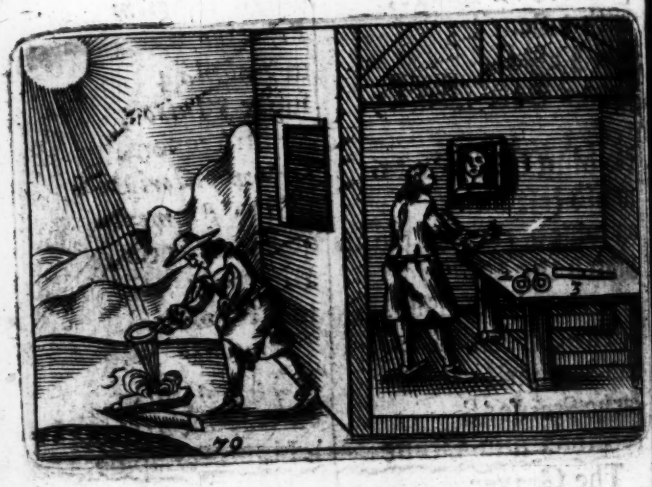
Pictures 1
delight the Eyes,
and adorn Rooms.
The Painter 2
painteth an Image,
with a Pencil 3
in a Table 4
upon a Case-frame 5.

Holding his Pollet 6
in his left hand,
on which are the paints
which the Boy 7
ground on a Marble.
The Carver,
and Statuarie,
carve Statues 8
of Wood and Stone.
The Graver
and the Cutter
grave, shapes 10
and Characters, with
a graving Chesill 9
in Wood, Brass,
and other Metals

Pictura 1
oblectant Oculos,
& ornant Conclavia.
Pictor 2
pingit *Effigiem*
Penicillo 3
in *Tabulâ* 4
super *Pluteo* 5
Sinistrâ tenens.
Orbem pictorium 6
in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur,
à Puero 7
in *Marmore*.
Sculptor
& *Statuarius*,
exsculpunt *Statuas* 8
è Ligno & Lapide.
Cælator
& *Scalptor* insculpit
Æri (Ligno)
aliisque Metallis
Figuras 10
& *Characteres*,
Cælo 9.

LXXIX.

Specularia.



Looking-glaſſes.

Looking-Glaſſes 1
are provided,
that men may ſée
themſelves.

Spectacles 2
that he may ſée better
who hath
a weak ſight.

Things a far off,
are ſéen in a
Perſpective glaſs 3
as things near
at hand.

A Flea appeareth
in a Multiplying-glaſs, 4
like a little Pigg.

The rayes of the
Sun burn wood
thorow a Burning-
glaſs 5.

Specula 1
parantur,
ut homines
intueantur ſeipſos.

Perſpicilla 2
ut acriùs cernat
qui habet
Viſum debilem.

Per *Teleſcopium* 3
videntur remota,
ut proxima.

In *Microſcopio*, 4
Pulex apparet
ut Porcellus.

Radii Solis
accendunt ligna
per *Vitrum urens* 5.

LXXX.

Victor.



The Cooper.

The Cooper 1
having an Apron 2
tied about him,
maketh Hoops
of Haſſel-rods 3
upon a cutting-block 4
with a Spoke-ſhave 5.

and Lags 6
of Timber
He maketh
Hogs-heads 7
and Pipes 8
with two Heads,
and Tubs 9
Soes 10
Flaskets 11
and Buckets 12
with one Bottom,
of Lags.
Then he bindeth
them with Hoops 13
which he tyeth faſt
with ſmall Twigs 15
by-means of
a Cramp Iron 14;
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet 16
and a Driver 17 /

Victor 1
amictus
Præcinctorio 2
facit
è *Virgis colurnis* 3
ſuper *Sellam inciſoriam* 4
Scalpro bimanubriato 5
Circulos;
& ex *Ligno*
Aſſulas 6.
Ex *aſſulis*
conficit *Dolia* 7
& *Cupas* 8
Fundo bino;
cum *Lacûs* 9
Labra 10
Pitynas 11
& *Situlas* 12
fundo uno.

Poſtea vincit
Circulis 13
quos ligat
ope *Falcis victoriæ* 14

Viminibus 15;
& aptat
Tudite 16
ac *Trudiculâ* 17

LXXXI.

Reſtio, & Lorarius.



The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

The Roper 1
twisteth
Cords 2
of Tow, or Hemp 4
(which he wrappeth
about himself)
by the turning
of a Wheel 3
Thus there are
made, first Cords 5
then Ropes 6
and at last Cables 7.
The Cordwainer 8
cutteth great
Thongs 10
Bridles, 11
Girdles, 12
Sword-Belts, 13
Pouches, 14
Port-mantles 15 &c.
out of a Beast-hide 9

Restio 1
contorquet
Funes 2
agitatione
Rotulæ 3
è *Stupâ*
vel *Cannabi*, 4
(quam sibi circumdat.)
Sic fiunt,
primò *Funiculi* 5
tum *Restes* 6
tandem *Rudentes* 7.
Lorarius 8
scindit
de *Corio bubulo*, 9
Loramenta, 10
Fræna, 11
Cingula, 12
Baltheos, 13
Crumenas, 14
Hippoperas, 15, &c.

LXXXIV.

The Traveller. *Viator.*



A Traveller 1
beareth on his shoulders in a Budget 2
those things which his Satchell 3
or Pouch 4
cannot hold.
He is covered with a Cloak 5.
He holdeth a Staff 6
in his Hand, wherewith to bear up himself;

Viator 1
portat Humeris
in *Bulgâ* 2
quæ non capit
Funda 3
vel *Marsupium* 4

Tegitur
Lacernâ 5
Manu tenet
Baculum 6

quo se fulciat;

He

He hath need of Provision for the way, as also of a trusty and pleasant Companion 7.

Let him not forsake the High-road 9 for a Foot-way 8 unlesse it be a beaten-Path.

By-wayes 10 and places where two wayes meet 11 deceive, and lead men aside into uneven-places 12 so do not by-paths 13 and cross-wayes 14.

Let him therefore enquire of those he meeteth 15 which way he must go; and let him take heed of Robbers 16; as in the way, so also in the Inne 17 where he lodgeth all Night.

Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido
& facundo *Comite* 7.
Propter Semitam 8,
nisi sit *Callis tritus*,
non deserat
Viam regiam 9.

Avia 10

& *Bivia* 11
fallunt,
& seducunt
in *Salebras* 12,
non æquè *Tramites*
& *Compita* 14.

Sciscitet igitur
Obvios 15
quà sit eundem;
& caveat
Prædones 16;
ut in viâ, sic etiam
in *Diversorio* 17
ubi pernoctat.

LXXXIII.

The Horſman. *Eques.*



The Horſe-man 1
ſetteth a Saddle 3
on his Horſe 2
and girdeth it on
with a Girth 4.
He layeth
a Saddle-Cloth 5
[alſo upon him.]
He decketh him
with Trappings,
a Fore-ſtall 6
a Breaſt-Cloth 7

Eques 1
imponit *Equo* 2
Ephippium 3
idque ſuccingit
Cingulo 4.
Inſternit etiam

Dorſuale 5.
Ornat eum
Phaleris,
Frontali 6.
Antilenâ 7

and

and a Crupper 8

Then he getteth upon his Horſe, putteth his Feet into the Stirrops 9 taketh the Bridle-rein 10 11 in his left hand wherewith he guideth and holdeth the Horſe.

Then he putteth to his Spurs 12. and ſetteth him on with a Switch 13 and holdeth him in with a Muſroll 14.

The Holſters 15 hang down from the Pummel of the Saddle 16 in which the Piſtols 17 are put

The Rider is clad in a ſhort-Coat 18 his Cloak 19 being tied behind him.

A Poſt 20 is carried on Horſe-back a full Gallop.

& *Poſtilena* 8.

Deinde inſilit in equum, indit pedes *Stapedibus* 9 ſiniſtrâ capeſſit *Lorum* (habenam) 10 *Fræni*, 11, quo equum flectit & retinet.

Tum admovet *Calcaria* 12 incitatque *Virgula* 13 & coercet *Poſtomide* 14 *Bulgæ* 15 pendent ex *Apice Ephippii* 16 quibus inſeruntur *Sclopi* 17.

Ipſe eques induitur *Chlamyde* 18, *Lacernâ* 19. à tergo revincta.

Veredarius 20 curſim equo fertur.

LXXXIV.

Carriages. *Vehicula.*



We are carried on a Sled 1 over Snow, and Ice.

A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel barrow 2, with two Wheels a Cart 3 with four Wheels

Trahâ 1 vehimur ſuper Nivibus & Glacie.

Vehiculum unirotum dicitur, *Pabo* 2 birotum, *Carrus* 3 quadrirotum

a Wagon

a Wagon,
which is either
a Timber-Wagon 4
or a Load-Wagon 5
The parts of a Wagon are, the Neep
(or draught-tree) 6
the Beam 7
the Bottom 8
and the sides 9 (10
Then the Axle-trees,
about which the
Wheels run,
the Lin-Pins 11
and Axletree-staves 12
being fastned before
them.
The Nave 13
is the ground-fast
of the Wheel 14
from which come
twelve Spokes 15.
The Ring encompasseth these, which is
made of six fellows 16
and as many Strakes 17
Hampiers & Hurdles 18
are set in
a Wagon.

Currus,
qui
vel *Surrácum* 4
vel *Plaustrum* 5.
Partes Curûs sunt

Temo 6
Jugum 7
Campages 8
Spondæ 9
Tum *Axes* 10
circa quos currunt
Rotæ, præfixis
Paxillis 11
& *Obicibus* 12

Basis *Rotæ*
est *Modiolus*, 14
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim *Radii* 15.

Hos ambit
Orbile, compositum
è sex *Absidibus* 16
& totidem *Canthis* 17
Currui
imponuntur
Corbes & *Crates* 18

Carrying

LXXXV.

Carrying to & fro. *Vectura.*



The Coach-man 1 joyneth a Horſe fit to match a Sadle-horſe 2 to the Coach-tree, with Thongs or Chains 4 hanging down from the Collar 5

Then he ſitteth upon the Saddle-horſe, and driveth thoſe that go before him 6

Auriga 1 jungit *Parippum* 2 *Sellario* 3 ad *Temonem*, de *Helcio* 5 dependentibus *Loris* vel *Catenis* 4

Deinde inſidet *Sellario*, & agit ante ſe *Anteceſſores* 6

with

with a Whip 7,
and guideth them
with a String 8
He greaseth the Axle-
tree with Axle-tree-
grease out of a grease-
pot 9,
and stoppeth the wheel
with a trigen 10
in a steep descent.
And thus the Coach
is driven along the
Wheel-ruts 11.
Great Persons are
carried with
six Horses 12
by two Coach-men,
in a hanging-wagon
which is called
a Coach 13.
Others, with two
Horses 14
in a Chariot 15
Horse-Litters 16, 17
are carried by two
Horses:
They use Pack horses
18 instead of Wagons
thorough Hills that are
not passable.

Scuticâ 7,
& flectit
Funibus 8
Axem
ungit
ex *vase unguentario* 9
axungiâ.
& inhibet rotam
Sufflamine 10
in præcipiti descensu.
Et sic aurigatur
per *Orbitas* 11.

Magnates
vehuntur
Sejugibus 12
duobus *Rhedariis*,
Curru pensili
qui vocatur
Carpentum[pilentum] 13
Alii, *Bijugibus* 14
Essedo 15
Arcera 16
& *Lecticæ* 17
portantur
à duobus equis.
Per invios montes
utuntur,
loco Curruum,
jumentis Clitellariis 18

Transitus

LXXXVI.

Transitus Aquarum.



Passing over Waters.

Lest he that is to pass over a River should be all wet, Bridges 1 were invented for Carriages, and Foot-Bridges 2 for Foot-men.

If a River have a Foord 3, it is waded over 4.

Flotes 5 also are made of Timber pinned together; or Ferrie-boats 6 of planks laid close together, for fear they should receive water.

Besides, Scullers 7 are made, which are rowed with an Oar 8 or a Pole 9 or haled with a Haling-rope 10.

Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat, excogitati sunt *Pontes* 1 pro Vehiculis, & *Ponticuli* 2 pro Peditibus.

Si flumen habet *Vadum* 3, vadatur 4.

Struuntur etiam *Rates* 5 ex compactis tignis; vel *Pontones* 6 ex trabibus consolidatis, ne aquam excipiant.

Porrò fabricantur *Lintres* (Lembi) 7 qui aguntur *Remo* 8 vel *Conto* 9 aut trahuntur *Remulco* 10.

LXXXVII.

Natatus.



Swimming.

Men are wont also to swim over waters, upon a bundle of flags 1 and besides upon blown Beast-Bladders 2 and after, by throwing their Hands and Feet 3 abroad.

At last they learned to tread the Water 4 being plunged up to the girdle-stead, and carrying their Cloaths upon their Head.

A Diver 5 can swim also under the water, like a Fish.

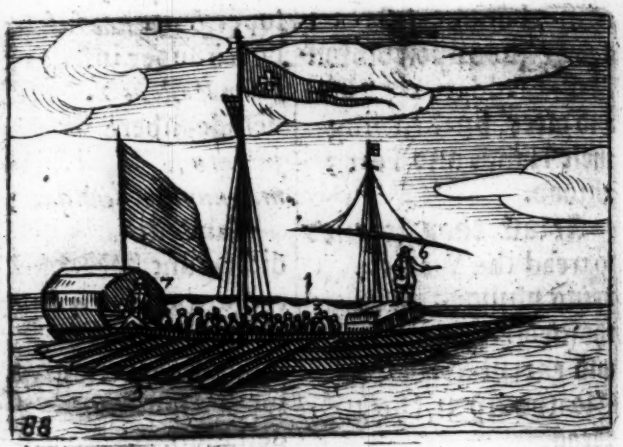
Solent etiam tranare aquas, super *scirpeum fascem* 1 porrò super inflatas *bûm Vesicas* 2. deinde, liberè *jactatu manuum pedumque* 3

Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam* 4 cingulo-tenus immersi, & vestes supra caput gestando.

Urinator 5 etiam natare potest sub aquâ ut *Piscis*.

LXXXVIII.

Navis actuaria.



A Galley.

A Ship furnished with Oars 1 is a Barge 2, or a Foyst, &c. in which the Rowers 3 sitting on Seats by the Oar-Rings 4 Row 5 by striking the water with the Oars

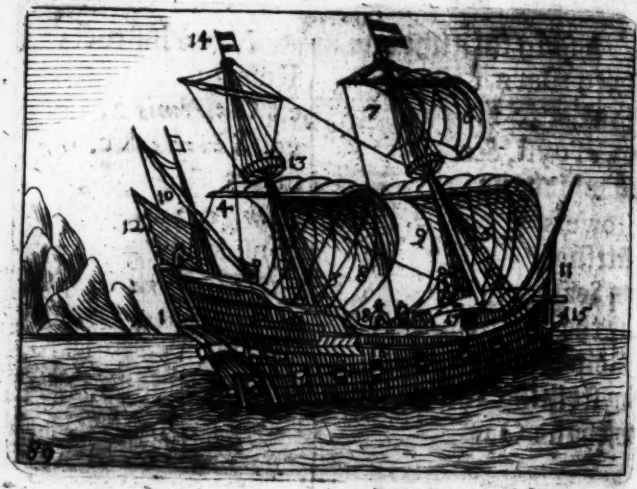
The Ship-master 6 standing in the Fore-castell, and the Steers-man 7 sitting at the Stern and holding the Rudder 8 do steer the Vessel.

Navis instructa Remis 1 est *Uniremis* 2, vel *Biremis*, &c. in quâ *Remiges* 3 considentes per *Transtra* ad *Scalmos* 4 aquam *Remis* pellendo, remigant 5.

Proréta 6 stans in *Prorâ*, & *Gubernator* 7 sedens in *Puppi*, tenensque *Clavum* 8, gubernant *Navigium*.

LXXXIX.

A Merchants-ſhip. *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship 1 is driven onward, not by Oars, but by the only force of the winds.

In it, is a Maſt 2 ſet up, faſtened with Shrowds 3 on all ſides to the main-chains; to which the Sail-yards 4 are tyed, and the Sayls 5 to theſe; which are

Navigium 1 impellitur, non Remis, ſed ſolâ vi ventorum.

In illo, erigitur *Malus* 2 undique ad *Oras Navis* *funibus* 3 firmatus; cui annectuntur

Antennæ 4, his *Vela* 5 quæ ad Ventum

ſpread

spread open 6
to the wind, and are
hoysed by bowlings 7
The Sayls are
the main-Sail 8
the Trinket
or Fore-Sail 9
the Misen-Sail,
or Poop-Sail 10
The Beak 11
is in the fore-deck.
The Ancient is 12
placed in the Stern.
On the Mast
is the fore-top 13
the watch-tower of the
Ship, and over the fore-
top a Vane 14
to shew which way the
wind standeth.
The ship is stayed
with an Anchor 15.
The depth is
fathomed with a
Plummet 16
Passengers walk up
and down the Decks 17
The Sea-men run
to and fro through the
Hatches 18.
And thus even Seas
are passed over.

expanduntur 6
& *Versoriis* 7
versantur.
Vela sunt,
Artemon 8

Dolon 9

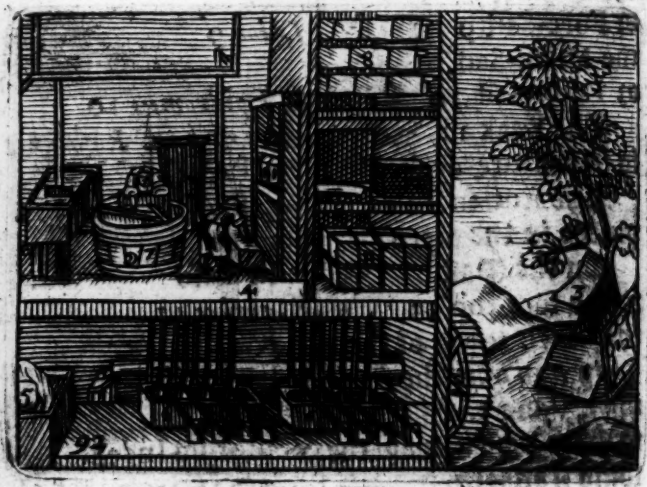
& *Epidromus* 10
In *Prorâ* est *Rostrum* 11
In *Puppi*,
Signum (vexillum) 12
ponitur.
In malo
est *corbis* 13
Navis *Specula*,
& supra *galeam*
Aplustre 14
Ventorum Index.

Anchorâ 15
navis sistitur.
Bolide 16
profunditas exploratur.
Navigantes
deambulant
in *Tabulatô* 17.
Nautæ
cursitant
per *Foros* 18.
Atque ita, etiam Maria
trajiciuntur.

Na-

XC.

Naufragium.



Ship-wrack.

When

When a Storm 1 ariseth on a suddain, they strike Sail 2 lest the Ship should be dashed against Rocks 3 or light upon Shelves 4.

Cum *Procella* 1 repentè oritur, contrahunt *Vela* 2, ne Navis ad *Scopulos* 3 allidatur, aut in *Brevia* (Syrtes) 4 incidat.

If they cannot hinder her, they suffer Shipwrack 5 And then the Men, the Wares, & all things are miserably lost.

Si non possunt prohibere, patiuntur *Naufragium* 5. Tum miserabiliter pereunt, Homines, *Merces*, omnia; (juvat

Nor doth the Sheat-anchor 6 being cast with a Cable, do any good.

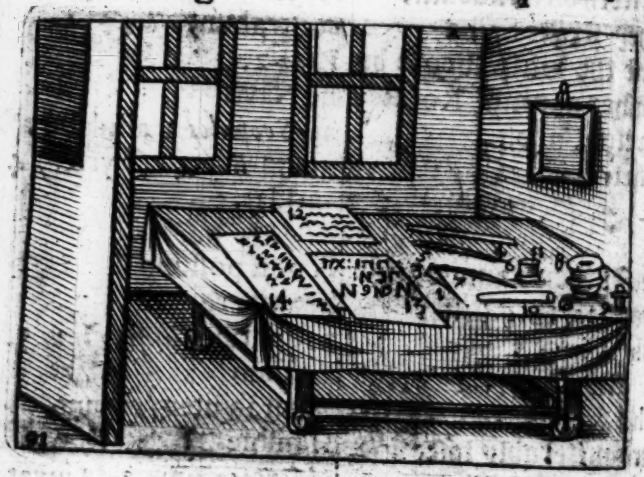
Neque hic quidquam *Sacra anchora* 6, *Rudenti* jacta.

Some escape either on a Plank 7 and by swimming, or in the Boat 8. Part of the Wares with the dead Folks is carried out of the Sea 9 upon the shoars.

Quidam evadunt vel *tabulâ* 7 ac enatando, vel *Scaphâ* 8. Pars Mercium cum mortuis à *Mari* 9 in littora defertur.

Writing

Writing. *Ars Scriptoria.*



The Ancients writ in Tables done over with Wax with a brasen poitrel 1; with the sharpe end 2 whereof, Letters were engraven, and robbed out again with the broad end 3.

Afterwards they writ Letters with a small Reed 4

We use a Goose-quill 5.

Veteres scribebant in *tabellis Ceratis* æneo *Stylo* 1; cujus parte cuspidatâ 2 exarabantur literæ, planâ 3 verò rursum obliterabantur.

Deinde *Literas* pingebant *subtili Calamo* 4.

Nos utimur *anserinâ Penna* 5.

th

the Stem 6
of which we make
with a Pen-knife 7;
then we dip the neb
in an Ink-horn 8
which is Stopped
with a Stopple 9
and we put up our Pens
into a Pennar 10.
We dry a writing
with Blotting-paper,
or Calis-sand,
out of a Sand-box 11.

And we indeed,
write from the
left-hand,
towards the right 12;
the Hebrews from
the right-hand
towards the left 13;
the Chinois,
and other Indians,
from the top down-
wards 14.

cujus *Caulem* 6
temperamus
Scalpello 7;
cum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario* 8
quod obstruitur
Operculo 9,
& *Pennas* recondimus
in *Calamario* 10.
Scripturam siccamus
Chartâ bibulâ,
vel *Arenâ scriptoriâ*,
ex *Theca pulverariâ* 11

Et nos quidem,
scribimus
à sinistrâ
dextrorsum 12;
Hebræi,
à dexterâ
sinistrorsum 13;
Chinenses,
& Indi alii,
à summo
deorsum 14.

Papyrus

XCII.

Papyrus.



Paper.

The ancients used
Beech-Boards 1
or Leaves 2
as also Barks 3
of Trees,
especially of an
Egyptian shrub,
which was called
Papyrus.

Now Paper is in use,
which the Paper-
maker maketh in
a Paper-mill 4
of Linnen-rags 5,
stamped to Mash 6;
which being taken
up in Frames 7
is spreadeth into
Sheets 8
and setteth them in
the air that they may
be dried.

Twenty five of
these make a Quire 9,
twenty quires
a Ream 10,
and ten of these
a Bale of Paper 11.

That which is to last
long, is written in
Parchment 12.

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis faginis 1
aut *Foliis* 2
ut & *Libris* 3
Arborum, præsertim
arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat
Papyrus.

Nunc est in usu
Charta,
quam *Chartopæus*
in *molâ papyraceâ* 4
conficit è *linteis vetustis* 5
in *pulmentum*
contusis 6,
quod *Normulis*
haustum 7
diducit
in *plagulas* 8
aëriquè exponit,
ut siccentur.

Harum XXV
faciunt *Scapum* 9,
XX. Scapi
Volumen minus 10,
horum X
Volumen majus 11.

Diu duraturum,
scribitur in
Membranâ 12.

Printing

XCIII.

Printing *Typographia.*



The *Printer* hath Copper Letters in a great number put into Boxes 5

The Compositer 1 taketh them out one by one, and (according to the Copy, which he hath fastened before him in a Visorum 2) composeth words.

Typographus habet *Æneos Typos*, magno numero, distributos per *Loculamenta* 5 *Typotheta* 1 eximit illos singulatim, & componit (secundum *Exemplar*, quod *Retinaculo* 2 sibi præfixum habet) verba.

in a Composing-stick 3
till a Line be made,
he putteth these in
a Gally 4
till a Page 6
be made, and these
again in a Form 7
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chases 8
with Coyns 9,
that they should
not drop out, and putteth
them under the
Press 10
Then the Presse-man
beateth it over with
Printers-Ink by means
of Balls 11
spreadeth upon it the
Papers,
put in the Frisket 12
which being put under
the Spindle 14.
in the Coffin 13
and presseth down
with the Bar 15
he maketh to take
impression.

Gnomone 3
donec fiat *Versus*
hos indit
Formæ 4
donec fiat *Pagina* 6
has iterum
tabulæ Compositoriæ 7
eosque coarctat
Marginibus ferreis 8
ope *Cochlearum* 9
ne dilabantur,
ac subjicit
Prelo 10.

Tum *Impressor*,
ope *Pilarum* 11
illinit
Atramento impressorio;
superimponit
inditas *Operoni* 12
Chartas,
quas
in *Tigello* 13
subditas
Trochleæ 14
& *Suculâ* 15
impressas,
facit
typos imbibere.

XCIV.

Bibliopolium.



94

The Book-sellers Shop.

The Book-seller 1
selleth Books
in a Book-sellers shop 2,
of which he writeth
a Catalogue 3

The Books are
placed on Shelves 4
and are laid open
for use upon a Desk 5

A multitude of Books
is called
a Library 6.

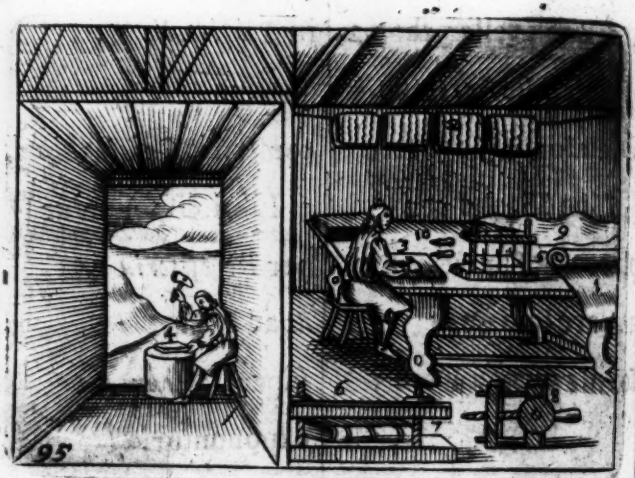
Bibliopola 1
vendit Libros
in *Bibliopolio* 2,
quorum
conscribit *Catalogum* 3.

Libri disponuntur
per *Repositoria* 4
& ad usum,
super *Pluteum* 5
exponuntur.

Multitudo Librorum
vocatur
Bibliotheca 6.

XCV.

Bibliopegus.



The Book-binder.

In times past they glued Paper to Paper, and rolled them up together into one Rowl 1

At this day, the Book-binder bindeth Books, whilst he wipeth 2 over Papers kept in Gum-water; and then folds them together 3, beateth with a hammer 4, 5 then stitcheth them up, presseth them in a Press 6 (which hath two Screws 7) glueth them on ŷ back, cutteth off the edges with a round Knife 8 and at last covereth them with Parchment or Leather 9 maketh them handsome, and setteth on Clasps 10.

Olim agglutinabant Chartam Chartæ, convolvebantque eas in unum *Volumen* 1

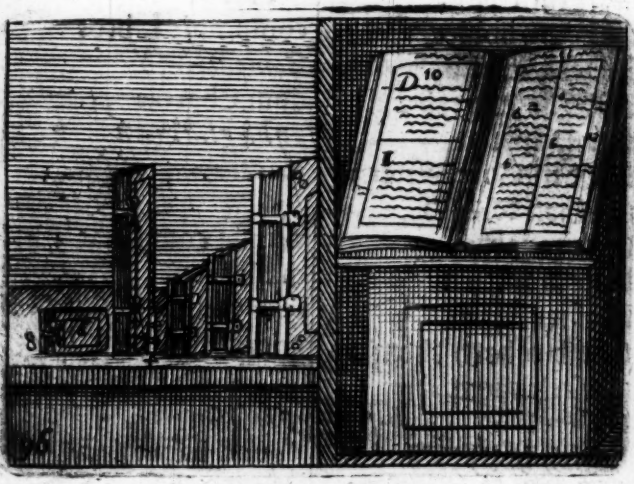
Hodiè, compingit Libros *Compactor*, dum Chartas *aquâ glutinosâ* maceratas, tergit 2;

deinde complicat 3 malleat 4 tum consuit 5, comprimit.

Prelo 6 (quod habet duas *Cochleas* 7) dorso conglutinat rotundo *Cultro* 8, demarginat; tandem *Membranâ* vel *Corio* 9 vestit, efformat, & affigit *Uncinulos* 10.

XCVI.

Liber.



A Book.

A Book,
as to its outward
shape is either
in Folio, 1
or in Quarto, 2
in Octavo, 3
in Duodecimo, 4
either made to open
Side-wise 5
or Long-wise 6
with Brazen Clasps 7
or Strings 8
and Square-bosses 9.
Within are
Leaves 10
with two *P*ages,
sometimes divided
with Columns 11

and Marginal Notes 12.

Liber,
quoad formam
exteriorem,
est vel in *Folio*, 1
vel in *Quarto*, 2
in *Octavo*, 3
in *Duodecimo*, 4

vel *Columnatus* 5
vel *Linguatus* 6
cum *Clausuri æneis* 7
vel *Ligulis* 8
& *Bullis angularibus* 9.
Intùs
sunt *Folia* 10
duabus *Paginis*,
aliquando
Columnis divisa 11
cumque
Notis Marginalibus 12

XCVII.

Schola.



A School.

A School 1
is a shop, in which
Young wits
are fashion'd to vertue,
and it is distinguished
into Forms.
The Master 2
sitteth in a Chair 3;
the Scholars 4
in Forms; 5
he teacheth,
they learn.
Some things
are writ down before
them with Chalk
on a Table 6.
Some
sit at a Table,
and write: 7
he mendeth
their Faults 8.
Some stand and
rehearse things com-
mitted to memory 9.
Some talk
together 10
and behave themselves
wantonly,
and carelesly;
these are chastised
with a Ferula 11
and a Rod 12.

Schola 1
est officina, in quâ
Novelli animi
ad virtutem formantur,
& distinguitur
in *Classes.*
Præceptor 2
sedet in *Cathedrâ* 3
Discipuli 4
in *Subselliis*; 5
ille docet,
hi discunt.
Quædam
præscribuntur illis
Cretâ
in *Tabellâ* 6.
Quidam
sedent ad mensam,
& scribunt: 7
ipse corrigit
Mendas 8.
Quidam stant
& recitant
memoriæ mandata 9.
Quidam confabu-
lantur 10
ac gerunt se
petulantes
& negligentes;
hic astigantur
Ferulâ (baculo) 11
& *Virgâ* 12

The

XCVIII.

The Study. *Muſéum.*



The Study 1
is a place
where a Student 2
apart from men,
ſitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilſt he readeth
Books 3
which being within
his reach he layeth
open upon a Desk 4
and picketh all the
beſt things out of
them into his own
Manual 5.

Muſéum 1
eſt locus,
ubi *Studioſus* 2
ſecretus ab hominibus,
ſolus ſedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lectitat
Libros 3
quos penes ſe
ſuper *Pluteum* 4
exponit, & ex illis
in *Manuale* 5 ſuum
optima quæq; excerpit,

or marketh them in
them with a dash 6
or a little star 7
in the Margent.

Being to sit up late,
he setteth
a Candle 8
on a Candle-stick 9
which is snuffed
with Snuffers; 10
before the Candle
he placeth
a Screen 11
which is green, that it
may not hurt his eye-
sight; richer persons
use a Taper,
for a Tallow-Candle
stinketh,
and smoaketh.

A Letter 12
is wrapped up,
writ upon 13
and sealed 14.

Going abroad by
night, he maketh use
of a Lanthorn 15
or a Torch 16.

aut in illis
Liturâ 6
vel ad *marginem*
Astericco 7.
notat.

Lucubraturus,
elevat
Lychnum (Candelam) 8
in *Candelabro* 9
qui emungitur
Emunctorio; 10
ante Lychnum
collocat
Umbraculum 11
quod viride est,
ne hebetet
oculorum aciem;
opulentiores
utuntur *Cereo*,
nam *Candela sebacea*
sœtet & fumigat.

Epistola 12
complicatur,
inscribitur 13
& obsignatur 14.

Noctu prodiens,
utitur *Lanternâ* 15
vel *Face*.

XCIX.

Arts belonging to the Speech.

Artes Sermonis.



Grammar 1
is conversant
about Letters 2
of which it maketh
words 3
& teacheth how to utter,
to write 4,
to put together,
and part them rightly.
Rhetorick 5
doth as it were
paint 6

Grammatica 1
versatur
circa *Literas* 2,
ex quibus componit
Voces (*verba*) 3
easq; docet rectè eloqui,
scribere 4,
construere,
distinguere [interpun-
Rhetorica 5 (gere]
pingit 6 quasi

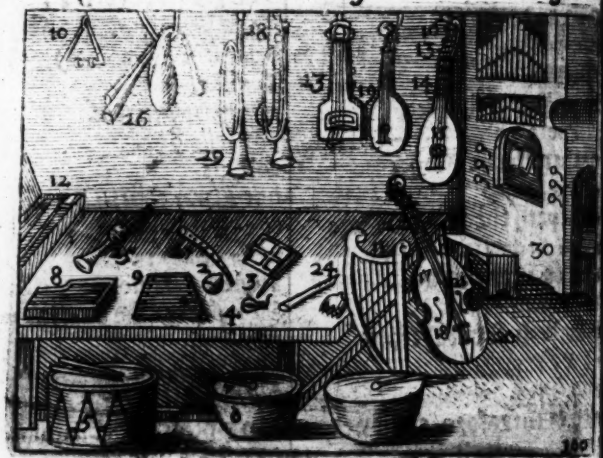
a rude

rude Form 7
of Speech, with Oratory
Flourishes 8
such as are, Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apophthegms,
Sentences,
Similies
Hieroglyphicks, &c.
Poetry 9
gathereth the Flours
of Speech 10
and tyeth them as it were
into a little Garland 11
and so making of
Prose a Poem,
it maketh several sorts
of Verses,
and Odes,
and is therefore crowned
with a Laurell 12.
Musick 13
setteth Tunes 14
with Pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in Consort,
or by-voyce,
or Musical
Instruments 15.

rudem Formam 7
Sermonis, *Oratoriis*
Pigmentis 8,
ut sunt *Figuræ*,
Elegantiæ,
Adagia (Proverbia)
Apophthegmata,
Sententiæ (Gnomæ)
Similia,
Hieroglyphica, &c.
Poesis 9
colligit
hos *Flores Orationis* 10
& colligat quasi
in *Corollam* 11
atque ita, faciens
é *Prosâ ligatam Orationem*,
componit
varia *Carmina*,
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru 12.
Musica 13
componit *Notis*
Melodias 14
quibus Verba aptat,
atque ita canat sola
vel *Concentu* (*Symphoniâ*)
aut voce,
aut Instrumentis
Musicis 15.

C

Musical Instruments. *Instrumenta Musica.*



Musical Instruments are those which make a sound: First, when they are beaten upon, as a Cymball 1 with a Pestill, a little Bell 2 with an Iron-Pellet within; a Rattle 3 by tossing it about; a Jews-trump 4 being put to the mouth, with the finger; a Drum 5 and a Kettle 6 with a Drum-stick 7

Musica Instrumenta sunt, quæ edunt Vocem: Primò, cùm pulsantur, ut *Cymbalum* 1 *Pistillo*, *Tintinnabulum* 2 intus *Globulo Ferreo*; *Crepitaculum* 3 circumversando; *Crembalum* 4 ori admotum, digito; *Tympanum* 5 & *Ahenum* 6 *Clavicula* 7

as also the Dulcimer 8
with the Shepherds-harp 9
and the Timbrell 10.

Secondly,
upon which Strings are
stretched, and struck upon,
as the Psaltery 11
and the Virginalls 12
with both hands;

The Lute 13
(in which is the Neck 14
the Belly 15
the Pegs 16
by which the Strings 17
are stretched upon
the Bridge 18)
the Cittern, 19
with the right hand only,
the Viall 20
with a Bow; 21
and the Harp 23
with a wheel within:
which is turned about;
the Stops 22
in every one are touched
with the left-hand.

At last,
those which are blown,
as, with the mouth,
the Flute 24
the Shawm 25
the Bag-pipe 26
the Cornet 27
the Trumpet 28, 29:

or with Bellows, as,
a pair of Organs: 30.

ut & *Sambuca* 8
cum *Organo pastoritio*; 9
& *Sistrum* (Crotalum) 10

Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium* 11
cum *Clavicordio* 12
utraque manu;
Dexterâ tantùm,
Testudo (Chelys) 13
(in quâ *Jugum* 14
Magadium 15
& *Verticilli* 16
quibus *Nervi* 17
intenduntur
super *Ponticulum* 18)
& *Cythara*, 19
Pandura 20
Plectro; 21
& *Lyra* 23
intûs rotâ
quæ versatur
In singulis,
Dimensiones 22
sinistrâ tanguntur.

Tandem,
quæ inflantur,
ut, Ore,
Fistula (*Tibia*) 24
Gingras 25
Tibia utricularis 26
Lituus 27
Tuba 28
Buccina, 29:
vel *Follibus*
ut, *Organum pneumaticum* 30.

Philoso-

CI.

Philoſophia.



Philoſophy.

The Naturaliſt 1
vieweth all the
works of God
in the World.

The Supernaturaliſt 2
ſearcheth out the
Cauſes and Effects
of things.

The Arithmetitian,
reckoneth numbers,
by adding,
ſubſtracting,
multiplying,
and dividing;
and that either
by Cyphers 3
on a Slate,
or by Counters 4
upon a Desk:

Country-people
reckon 5
with Figures of tens X
and Figures of five V
by Twelves,
Fifteens,
and Threeſcores.

Phyſicus 1
ſpeculatur
omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.

Metaphyſicus 2
perſcrutatur
rerum
Cauſas & Effecta.

Arithmeticus,
computat numeros
addendo,
ſubtrahendo,
multiplicando,
dividendo;

idque vel *Cyphris* 3
in *Palimpſeſto*,
vel *Calculis* 4
ſuper *Abacum*:

Ruſtici
numerant 5
Decuſſibus X
& *Quincuncibus* V
per *Duodenas*,
Quindenas,
& *Sexagenas*.

Geome-

CII.

Geometria.



Geometrie.

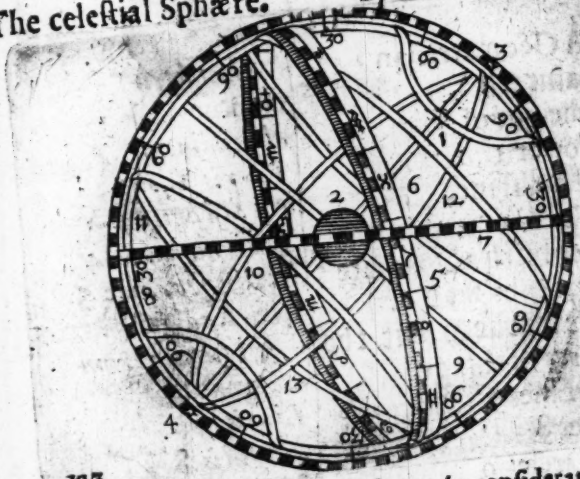
Geome-

A Geometrician
measureth
the height of
a Tower 1...2
or the distance
of places 3...4
either with a Quadrate 5
or a Jacobs Staff 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines 7
Angles 8
and Circles 9
by a Rule 10
a Square 11
and a pair of Compas-
ses 12.
Out of these
arise, an Oval 13
a Triangle 14
a Quadrangle 15
and other Figures.

Geometra
metitur
altitudinem
Turris 1...2
aut *distantiam*
Locorum 3...4
sive *Quadrante* 5
sive *Radio* 6
Figuras rerum
designat
Lineis 7
Angulis 8
& *Circulis* 9
ad *Regulam* 10
Normam 11
& *Circinum* 12.
Ex his
oriuntur,
Cylindrus 13
Trigonus 14
Tetragonus 15
& aliæ Figuræ.

CIII.

The celestial Sphære. *Sphæra cælestis.*



103

Astronomie **considereth** the motion of the Stars, Astrologie **the effects of them.**

The Globe of Heaven **is turned about upon** an Axle-tree 1 **about** the Globe of the Earth 2 **in the space of** XXIV. **hours.**

The Polar stars, **or** Poles, the Arrick 3 **and** Antarrick 4 **conclude** the Axle-tree **at both ends.**

The Heaven **is full of Stars every where.**

There are reckoned above a thousand fixed stars; **but** of constellations

Astronomia considerat *Astrorum motûs*, *Astrologia* eorum effectûs.

Cœli Globus volvitur super *Axem* 1 circa *Globum Terræ* 2 spacio XXIV. horarum.

Axem utrinque finiunt *Stellæ Polares* sive *Poli*, *Arcticus* 3 & *Antarcticus* 4

Cœlum undique est stellarum.

Stellarum fixarum numerantur plus *mille*; *Siderum* verò

towards

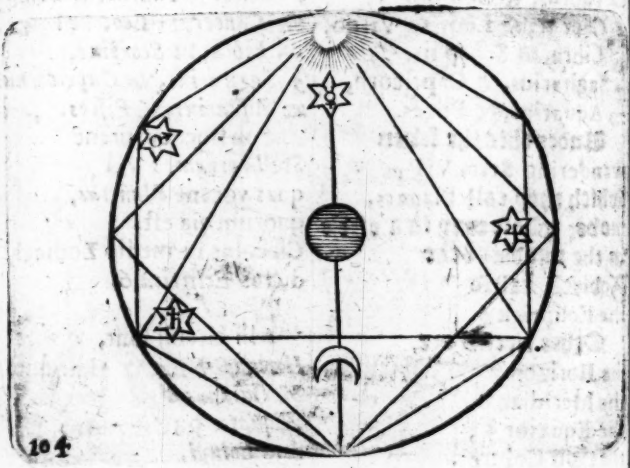
towards the North XXI
towards the South XVI.
Adde to these the XII Signs
of the Zodiaque 5
every one of XXX degrees,
whose names are, ♈ Aries,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini.
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,
♐ Sagitarius, ♑ Capricorn,
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.
Under this the seven
wandering Stars VII
which they call Planets,
whose way is a circle
in the middle of the
Zodiacke, called
the Ecliptick 6.
Other circles are,
the Horizon 7
the Meridian 8
the Equator 9;
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinoctis 10
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ entereth into ♈
Autumnal,
when it entereth into ♎)
the other of the Solstices 11
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ entereth into ♋
of the Winter,
when it entereth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer 12
the Tropick of Capricorn 13
and the two
Polar circles 14... 15.

Septentrionalium XXI
Meridionalium XVI
Adde *Signa* XII.
Zodiaci 5
quodlibet graduum XXX
quorum nomina sunt,
♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gemini*,
♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*,
♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpius*,
♐ *Sagitarius*, ♑ *Capricornus*,
♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Pisces*.
Sub hoc, currunt
Stellæ errantes VII
quas vocant *Planetas*,
quorum via est,
Circulus in medio Zodiaci,
dictus *Ecliptica* 6.

Alii circuli sunt,
Horizon 7
Meridianus 8
Æquator 9;
duo *Coluri*,
alter *Æquinoctiorum* 10
(*Verni*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈
Autumnalis,
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solstitiorum* 11
(*Æstivi*,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋
Hyberni,
quando ingreditur ♑;)
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. *Cancri* 12
Tr. *Capricorni* 13
& duo
Polares 14... 15.

CIV.

Planetarum Adſpectus.



104

The Aſpects of the Planets.

The Moon ☽
runneth thorow the
Zodiaque
every Moneth.
The Sun ☉
in a year.
Mercury ☿
and Venus ♀
about the Sun;
the one in an hundred
and fifteen, the other
in 585 Dayes
Mars, ♂
in two years
Jupiter, ♃
in almost twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty years.
Hereupon they meet
variously amongst
themselves, and have
mutual aspects one
towards another.
As here the ☉ and ☿
are in Conjunction;
☉ and ☽ in Opposition,
☉ and ♄ in a Trine
Aspect,
☉ and ♃ in a Quartile,
☉ and ♂ in a Sextile.

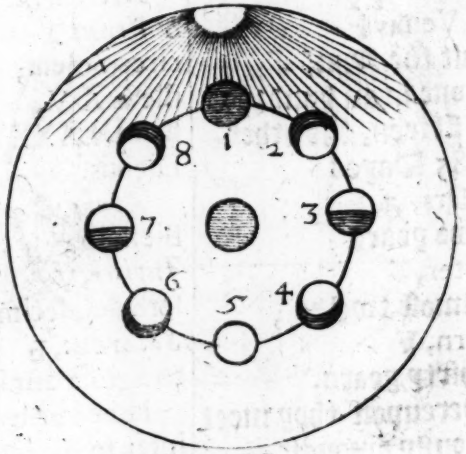
Luna ☽
percurrit
Zodiacum
singulis *Mensibus.*
Sol, ☉
Anno.
Mercurius
& *Venus* ♀
circa Solem;
ille CCXV,
hæc DLXXXV
Diebus.
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
tringinta annis.
Hinc variè
inter se
conveniunt, & se mutuò
adspiciunt:

Ut hic, sunt
☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione*,
☉ & ☽ in *Oppositione*,
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono*,

☉ & ♃ in *Quadraturâ*,
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili.*

C V.

Phaſes Lunæ.



105

The Apparitions of the Moon.

The

The Moon,
shineth, not by her
own Light,
but that which is
borrowed of the Sun.

For the one half
of it is always enlight-
ned, the other
remaineth darkish.

Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction with
the Sun 1
to be obscure, almost
none at all;
in Opposition 5
whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full-moon;)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it
the prime 3
and last quarter; 7

Otherwise
it wareth 2....4
or waneth 6...8
and is said to be
horned or more than
half round.

Luna
lucet,
non suâ propriâ,
sed à *Sole* mutuatâ
Luce.

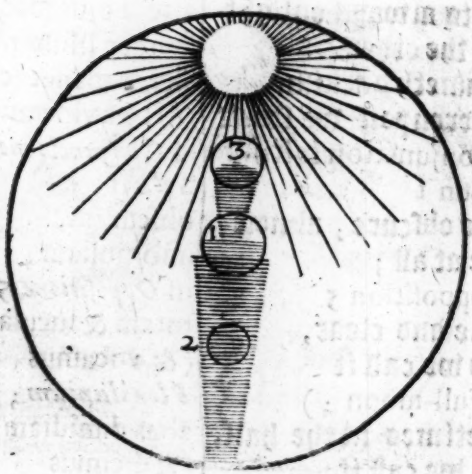
Nam
altera a ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus,
in *Conjunctione*
Solis 1
obscuram,
imò nullam;
in *Oppositione* 5
totam & lucidam
(& vocamus
Pleniluniam;)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus
primam 3
& *ultimam Quadram* 7)

Cæteroqui
crescit 2...4
aut decrescit 6...8
& vocatur
Falcata vel
gibbosa.

CVI.

Eclipſes.



The Eclipſes.

The Sun
is the fountain of light,
inlightning all things;
but the Earth 1
and the Moon 2
being shady-Bodies,
are not pierced
with its Rayes,
for they cast a shadow
upon the place just
over against them.

Therefore,
when ỹ Moon lighteth
into the shadow of the
it is darkned (Earth 2
which we call
an Eclipse, or defect.

But when
the Moon runneth
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth 3
it covereth it
with its shadow:
and this we call
the Eclipse of the Sun,
because it taketh from
us the light of the sun,
and its light;
neither doth the Sun
for all that suffer any
thing, but the Earth.

Sol,
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia;
sed non penetrantur
Radiis ejus
Corpora opaca,
Terra 1
& *Luna* 2
nam jaciunt umbram,
in locum oppositum.

Ideò,
cum Luna incidit
in umbram Terræ 2
obscuratur:
quod vocamus
Eclipsin [deliquium]

Cùm verò (*Luna.*
Luna currit
inter Solem
& Terram 3
obtegit illum
umbrâ suâ:
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia nobis adimit
prospectum Solis
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen Sol
aliquid patitur,
sed Terra.

CVII. a.

The terrestrial Sphere. *sphæra terrestris.*



107. a

The Earth is round, & therefore to be represented by two Hemispheres, a . . . b

The circuit of it (grees is three hundred & sixty de- (whereof every one maketh fifteen German miles) or 5400 miles; and yet it is but a prick, being compared w^th world, whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the longitude of it by Climates, 1 and the Latitude by Parallels 2 (it about,

The Ocean 3 compasseth and five Seas wash it, the Mediterrane Sea 4 the Baltick Sea 5 the Red Sea 6 the Persian Sea 7 and the Caspian Sea 8.

Terra est rotunda, fingenda igitur duobus *Hemisphæriis* a . . . b

Ambitus ejus, est *graduum* CCCLX (quorum quisque facit Milliaria Germanica XV) seu Milliarum VMCCCC & tamen est Punctum, collata cum Orbe, cujus *Centrum* est.

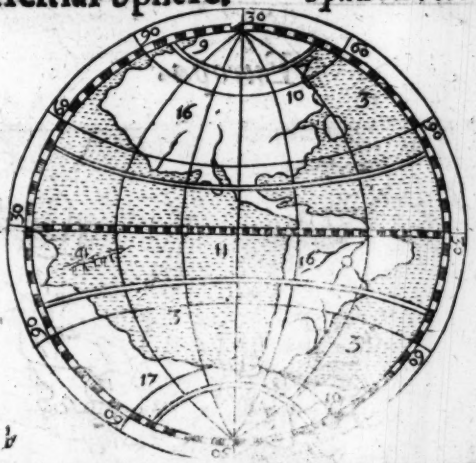
Longitudinem ejus dimetiuntur *Climatibus* 1 Latitudinem lineis *Parallelis* 2

Eam ambit *Oceanus* 3 & perfundunt V *Maria*, *Mediterraneum* 4 *Balticum* 5 *Erythræum* 6 *Persicum* 7 *Caspium* 8

The

CVII. b.

The terrestial Sphere. *Sphæra terrestris*



107. b

It is divided into 5 Zones, whereof the 2 frigid ones 9.9 are inhabitable, the 2 Temperate ones 10..10 & Torrid one, 11. habitable.

Besides it is divided into three Continents; this of ours, 12 which is subdivided into Europe 13 (divided Asia 14 Africa 15 America 16.. 16. (whose inhabitants are Antipodes to us) and the South-land 17... 17 yet unknown.

They that dwell under the North-pole 18 have 6 dayes and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Islands float in the Seas.

Distribuitur in *Zonas* V quarum *duæ frigidæ* 9..9 sunt inhabitabiles, *duæ Temperatæ* 10... 10 & *Torrida* 11 habitantur.

Ceterum divisa est in tres *Continentes*; Nostram 12 quæ subdividitur in *Europam* 13 *Asiam* 14 *Africam* 15 in *Americam* 16... 16 (cujus incolæ nobis sunt *Antipodes*;) & in *Terram Australem* 17..17 adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes sub *Arcto* 18 semestrales habent Noctes Diesque.

In maribus, Infinitæ natant *Insulæ*.

Europa,

CVIII.

Europa.



Europe.

The chief Kingdoms in our Europe, are
Spain, 1
France, 2
Italy, 3
England, 4
Scotland, 5
Ireland, 6
Germany, 7
Bohemia, 8
Hungary, 9
Croatia, 10
Dacia, 11
Sclavonia, 12
Greece, 13
Thrace, 14
Podolia, 15
Tartary, 16
Lituania, 17
Poland, 18.
The Netherlands, 19
Denmark, 20
Norway, 21
Swethland, 22
Lapland, 23
Finland, 24
Lifland, 25
Pruſſia, 26
Muſcovy, 27
and Ruſſia, 28.

In *Europâ noſtrâ*
ſunt *Regna* primaria,
Hiſpania, 1
Gallia, 2
Italia, 3
Anglia (Britannia) 4
Scotia, 5
Hibernia, 6
Germania, 7
Bohemia, 8
Hungaria, 9
Croatia, 10
Dacia, 11
Sclavonia, 12
Græcia, 13
Thracia, 14
Podolia, 15
Tartaria, 16
Lituania, 17
Polonia, 18
Belgium 19
Dania, 20
Norvegia, 21
Suecia, 22
Lappia, 23
Finnia, 24
Livonia, 25
Boruſſia, 26
Moſcovia, 27
Ruſſia, 28.

CIX.

Moral Philoſophy. *Ethica.*



This Life is a way,
or a place divided into
two wayes, like
Pythagoras's letter Y;
broad 1
on the left-hand track,
narrow 2
on the right;
that belongs to Vice 3
this to Vertue 4.

Minde, young man 5
imitate Hercules.
Leave ỹ left-hand way,
turn from Vice.

Vita hæc eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*
ſimile
Literæ *Pythagoricæ* Y;
ſiniſtro tramite
latum 1
dextro
anguſtum: 2
ille *Vitii* 3 eſt,
hic *Virtutis* 4

Adverte, juvenis 5
Herculem imitare.
Siniſtram linquẽ,
Vitium averſare.

the

the Entrance is fair,
but the End 7
is ugly and keep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny: 8
no way is
impassable to Vertue;
follow, (eth,
whether Vertue lead-
through narrow places
to stately places,
to the tower of honour. 9
Keep the middle
and straight path (safe.
and thou shalt go very
Take heed thou do
not go too much on
the right hand: 10
Bridle in 12
the wilde horse 11
of Affection, (headlong.
lest thou fall down
See thou dost not go
amiss on the left-
hand, 13
in an Ass-like
sluggishness 14
but go onwards
constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt be
crowned 15.

speciosus *Aditus*,
sed turpis
& præceps *Exitus* 7
Dexterâ ingredere,
utut spinosâ: 8
nulla via
invia Virtuti;
sequere
quò ducit Virtus,
per *angusta*
ad *augusta*,
ad *arcem honoris* 9
Medium tene
& regium *tramitem*;
tutissimus ibis.
Cave excedas
ad dextram 10
Affectûs,
equum ferocem 11
compesce freno 12
ne præceps fias
Cave deficias
ad Sinistram 13
segnitie asinina: 14
sed progredere
constanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis 15.

Pru-

CX.

Prudence. *Prudentia.*



Prudence 1
looketh upon all things
as a Serpent 2
and doeth,
speaketh, and thinketh
nothing in vain.
She looks-backward 3
as into a lookingglass 4
to things past;
and seeth before her 5
as with
a Perspectiveglass 7
things to come
or the end 6
and so she perceiveth

Prudentia 1
omnia circumspectat,
ut *Serpens* 2
nihilque agit,
loquitur, & cogitat,
in cassum.
Respicit 3
tanquam in *Speculum*
ad *præterita*;
& *prospicit* 5
tanquam
Telescopio 7
Futura
seu *Finem* 6;
atque ita perspicit,

what

what she hath done,
and what remaineth to
be done.

She proposeth an
Honest,
Profitable,
and withal, if it may be,
a pleasant End
to her actions.

Having foreseen
the End,
she looketh out Means,
as a Way &
is leadeth to the end;
but such as are certain
and easie, and fewer
rather than more,
lest any thing should
hinder. (unity 9

She watcheth Oppor-
(which having
a bushy forehead 10
and being bald-pated 11
and moreover having
wings 12
both quickly slip away)
and catcheth it.

She goeth
on her way warily,
for fear she should
stumble or go amiss,

quid egerit,
& quid agendum re-
stet.

Actionibus suis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honestum,
Utilem,
simulque, si fieri potest,
Jucundum.

Fine prospecto,
dispicit
Media,
ceu *Viam* &
quæ ducit ad Finem;
sed certa & facilia,
pauciora potius
quàm plura,
ne quid impediat.

Occasioni 9
(quæ,
Fronte capillata 10
sed Vertice *calva* 11
adhæc *alata* 12
facilè elabitur)
attendit,
eamque captat.

In viâ pergit
cautè (provide)
ne impingat
aut aberret.

CXI.

Diligence. *Sedulitas.*



Diligence 1
loveth labours,
avoideth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Pismire 2
and carreth together,
as she doth, for her self,
Store of all things 3.

She doth not always
sleep, or make holidays,

Sedulitas 1
amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam*,
semper est in *opere*,
ut *Formica* 2
& comportat sibi,
ut illa,
omnium rerum *Copiam* 3.

Non dormit semper
aut ferias agit,

a

as the Sluggard 4
& the Grashopper 5 do;
whom Want 6
at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what things she hath undertaken cheerfully, even to the end; she putteth nothing off till the morrow, nor doth she sing the Crow's 7 song (ver which saith over & o- Cras, cras.

After labours undergone, and ended, being even wearied, she resteth her self; but being refreshed with Rest, that she may not use her self to Idleness, she falleth again to her Business.

A diligent Scholar is like Bees 8, which carry honey from divers Flowers 9 into their Hive 10.

ut *Ignavus* 4
& *Cicada* 5;
quos tandem
premit *Inopia* 6.

Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem usque;
nihil procrastinat,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi* 7
qui ingeminat
Cras, cras.

Post *labores exantlatos*,
& lassata,
quiescit:
Sed, *quiete* recreata,
ne adsuescat *Otio*,
redit ad *Negotia*.

Diligens *Discipulus*,
similis est *Apibus* 8,
qui ex variis *Floribus* 9
Mel congerunt
in *Alveare* 10 suum

CXII.

Temperantia.



Temperance.

Temperance 1
prescribeth a mean
to meat and drink 2
and restraineth
the Desire
as with a Bridle 3
and so
moderateth all things,
lest any thing too
much be done.
Revellers
are made drunk 4
they stumble 5
they spue 6
and brabble 7
From Drunkenness
proceedeth
Lasciviousness;
from this,
a lewd life
amongst Whoremasters 8
and Whores 9
in kissing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing 10

Temperantia 1
modum præscribit
Cibo & *Potui* 2
& continet
Cupidinem
ceu *Fræno* 3
& sic
omnia moderatur,
ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur 4
titubant 5
ructant (vomunt) 6
& *rixantur* 7
E *Crapulâ*
oritur
Lascivia;
ex hâc,
Vita libidinosa
inter *Fornicatores* 8
& *Scorta* 9
osculando (basiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
tripudiando 10.

CXIII.

Fortitudo.



Fortitude.

Fortitude 1
is undaunted
in Adversity,
and bold as a Lion 2;
but not hauty
in Prosperity,
leaning
on her own Pillar 3
Constancy;
and being the same
in all things,
ready to undergo
both estates
with
an even minde.
She receiveth
the strokes
of Misfortune,
with the Shield 4
of Sufferance;
and keepeth off
the Passions,
the enemies
of quietness,
with the Sword 5
of Valour.

Fortitudo 1
impavida est
in Adversis,
ut *Leo*, 2 & confidens;
at non tumida
in Secundis:
innixa
suo *Columini* 3
Constantiæ;
& eadem
in omnibus,
parata
ad utramque *fortunam*
æquo animo
ferendam.
Clypeo 4
Tolerantiæ
excipit
ictûs
Infortunii;
& *Gladio* 5
Virtutis,
propellit
hostes
Euthymiæ,
Affectûs.

CXVI.

Patientia.



Patience.

Patience 1 endureth
Calamities 2
and Wrongs 3 meekly
like a Lamb 4
as God's Fatherly
chastisement 5.

In the mean while
he leaneth upon the
Anchor of Hope 6
(as a Ship 7
tossed by waves
in the Sea)
she prayeth to God 8
weeping,
expecteth the Sun 10
after cloudy-wether 9;
suffering evils,
hoping better things.

On the contrary
the impatient person 11
wasteth, lamenteth,
rageth against himself 12
grumbleth
like a Dog 13
and yet doth no good;
at ỹ last he despaireth,
and becometh
his own murtherer 14;
being full of rage he
desireth to revenge
wrongs.

Patientia 1 tolerat
Calamitates 2
& *Injurias* 3 humiliter
ut *Agnus* 4
tanquam paternam
Dei ferulam 5

Interim innititur
Spei Anchoræ 6
(ut *Navis* 7
mari fluctuans)
Deo supplicat 8
illacrumando,
& exspectat
post *Nubila* 9
Phœbum; 10
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.

Contra
Impatiens 11
plorat, lamentatur,
in seipsum debacchatur,
obmurmurat (12
ut *Canis* 13
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem desperat,
& fit
Autochir 14;
Injurias
vindicare cupit,
furibundus. Huma-

CXV.

Humanity. *Humanitas.*



Men are made for one anothers good; therefore let them be kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely in thy countenance; 1 gentle and civil in thy behaviour, & manners; 2 affable and true-spoken with thy Mouth; 3.

Homines facti sunt ad mutua *commoda*; ergò sint *humani.*

Sis suavis, & amabilis, *Vultu*; 1 comis & urbanus, *Gestu* ac *Moribus*; 2 affabilis & verax, *Ore*; 3.

affectio-

affectionate and candid in thy heart 4.

candens & *candidus Corde* 4.

So love,
and so shalt thou be loved;
and there will be a mutual friendship 5 as that of
Turtle-doves 6
hearty, gentle,
and wishing well on both parts.

Sic ama,
sic amaberis;
& fiet
mutua *Amicitia* 5
ceu *Turturum* 6
concors, mansueta,
& utrinq; benevola.

Frowardmen,
are hateful, testy,
unpleasant, contentious,
angry 7
cruel 8
and implacable,
(rather Wolves and Lyons, than Men)
and such as fall out among themselves, hereupon they fight in a Duell 9.

Morosi homines
sunt odiosi, torvi,
illepidi, contentiosi,
iracundi 7
crudeles 8
ac implacabiles,
(magis lupi & leones, quàm homines)
& inter se discordes, hinc confligunt
Duello 9.

Envy 10
by wishing ill to others, pineth away her self.

Invidia 10
aliis malè cupiendo,
seipsam conficit.

CXVI.

Justice.

Justitia.



Justice 1
is painted, sitting on
a square Stone; 2
for she ought to be
immovable;
with hoodwinked eys 3
that she may not
respect persons;
stopping the left ear 4
to be reserved for the
other party;

Holding in her right
hand a Sword 5
and a Bridle 6

Justitia 1
pingitur, sedens
in *lapide Quadrato*; 2
nam debet esse
immobilis;
obvelatis oculis 3
ad non respiciendum
personas; *claudens*
aurem sinistram 4
reservandam
alteri parti;

Dexterâ tenens
Gladium 5
& *Frænum* 6

to

to punish and restrain
evil Men;
Besides,
a pair of ballances 7
in the right scale 8
whereof Deserts,
and in the left 9
Rewards being put
are made
even one with another,
and so good Men
are incited to vertue, as
it were with Spurs 10
In Bargains 11
let men deal candidly;
let them stand to their
Covenants & Promises;
let that which is given
one to keep,
and that which is lent 12
be restored;
let no man be pillaged,
or hurt; 13 let every
one have his own;
these are the precepts
of Justice.
Such things as these
are forbidden in Gods
5 & 7 Commandments,
and deservedly
punished on ỹ Gallows
and the Wheel 14.

ad puniendum
& coërcendum Malos;
Prætetea, *Statéram* 7
cujus *dextræ Lanci* 8
Merita,
Sinistræ 9
Præmia imposita,
sibi invicem
exæquantur,
atque ita Boni
ad virtutem,
ceu *Calcaribus* 10
incitantur.
In *Contractibus* 11
candidè agatur;
Pactis & *Promissis*
stetur;
Depositum, *Mutuum*, 12
reddantur;

nemo *expiletur*
aut *ladatur* 13
suum cuique tribuatur;
hæc sunt præcepta
Justitiæ.
Talia prohibentur,
quinto & *septimo*
Dei Præcepto,
& meritò
Cruce ac *Rotâ* 14
puniuntur.

Libe-

CXVII.

Liberalitas.



Liberality.

Liberality 1
keepeth a mean
about Riches,
which she honestly
seeketh, that she may
have somewhat
to bestow on them
that want; 2
She cloatheth 3
nourisheth 4
and enricheth 5
these with a
cheerfull countenance 6
and a winged Hand 7.
She submitteth her
wealth 8 to her self,
not her self to it,
as the covetous man 9
doth, who hath, that he
may have, and is not the
owner, but the keeper of
his goods; & being unsa-
tiable, always scrapeth
together 10 w̄ his nails
Moreover he spareth,
and keepeth,
Hoarding up 11 (have:
that he may always
But the Prodigal 12
badly spendeth things
well gotten, and at the
last wanteth.

Liberalitas 1
modum servat
circa *Divitias*,
quas honestè quærit,
ut habeat quod largiatur
Egenis; 2.

Hos, *vestit* 3
nutrit 4
ditat 5

Vultu hilari 6
& *Manu alatâ* 7
Opes 8
sibi subjicit;
non se illis, ut *Avarus* 9
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum suorum
non *Possessor est*
sed *Custos*;
&, insatiabilis,
semper *corradit* 10
Unguibus suis.
Sed & parcit
& adservat,
occludendo 11
ut semper habeat:
At *Prodigus* 12
malè dispergit
benè parta,
ac tandem eget.

The

CXVIII.

The Society betwixt Man and Wife. *Societas Conjugalis.*



Marriage was appointed by God in Paradise, for mutual help, and the Propagation of mankind.

A young-man (a single-being to be married, should be furnished, either with wealth, or a Trade and Science, which may serve for getting a living; that he may be able to maintain a Family.

Matrimonium à Deo est institutum, in *Paradiso*, ad *mutuum Adjutorium*, & *Propagationem* generis humani.

Vir-Juvenis (*cælebs*) conjugium initurus, instructus sit aut *Opibus*; aut *Arte* & *Scientiâ*, quæ sit, de pane lucrando; ut possit sustentare *Familiam*.

Then

Then he chooseth himself a Maid that is Marriageable, (or a Widdow) whom he loveth; where nevertheless a greater regard is to be had of Vertue and Honesty, than of Beauty or Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not betroth her to himself closely, but treateth for her as a Woer, first to the Father 1 and then the Mother 2 or the Guardians and Kinsfolks, by such as help to make the match 3 when she is espoused to him he becometh a Bridegroom 4 and she the Bride 5, and the Contract is made, and an Instrument of the Dowry 6 is written.

At the last, the Wedding is made, where they are joyned together by the Priest 7 giving their Hands 8 one to another, and wedding Rings; 9 then they feast with the Witnesses that are invited.

After this they are called Husband and Wife; when she is dead, he becometh a Widdower.

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat: (da
ubi tamen major ratio haben-
Virtutis & Honestatis,
quàm *Formæ,*
aut *Dotis.*

Posthæc,
non clam despondet
sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut *Procus,*
apud *Patrem* 1
& *Matrem* 2
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognatos,*
per *Pronubos* 3

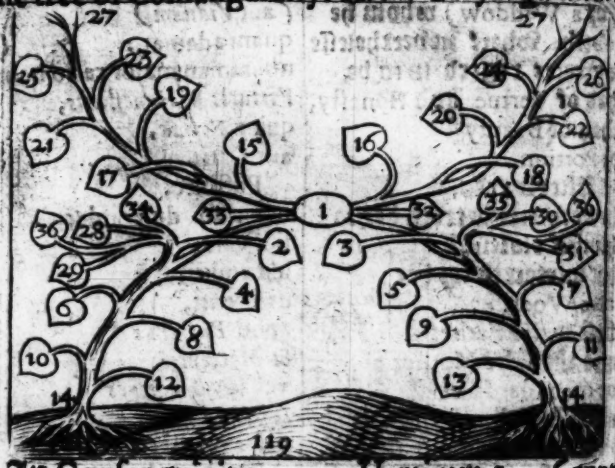
Eâ sibi desponsâ,
fit *Sponsus* 4;
& ipsa, *Sponsa;* 5
fiuntque *Sponsalia,*
& scribitur
Instrumentum dotale 6

Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ,*
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote* 7
datis ultrò citróque
Manibus 8
& *Annulis nuptialibus;* 9
tùm epulantur
cum invitatis Testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor;
hâc mortuâ, ille fit *Viduus.*

CXIX.

The tree of Conſanguinity. *Arbor Conſanguinitat*



In Conſanguinity there touch a man 1
in Lineal Aſcent,
the Father (the Father in Law) 2
and the Mother (the Mother in Law) 3
the Grand-father 4
and the Grand-mother 5
the great-grand-father 6
and the great-grand-mother 7 the great-great-grand-father 8
& the great-great-grand-mother 9 the great-great-grand-fathers Father 10

Hominem 1 (gunt
Conſanguinitate attin-
in *Lineâ Aſcendenti*,
Pater
(*Vitricus*) 2
& *Mater*
(*Noverca*) 3
Avus 4
& *Avia* 5
Proavus 6

& *Proavia* 7
Abavus 8

& *Abavia* 9
Atavus 10

the great-great-grand-
mothers Mother 11
the great-great-grand-
fathers-grand-father 12
the great-great-grand-
mothers-grandmother 13.
Those beyond these are
called Ancestors 14...14
In a Lineal descent,
the son (the son in law) 15
and the daughter
(the daughter in law 16)
the Nephew 17
and the Neece 18
the Nephews son 19
the Nephews daughter 20
the Nephews Nephew 21
and the Neeces Neece 22
the Nephews Nephews son
23 the Neeces Neeces
daughter 24
the Nephews Nephews
Nephew 25 the Neeces
Neeces Neece 26.
Those beyond these are
called Posterity 27...27
In a Collateral Line
are the Uncle by the fathers
side 28 and the Aunt by the
fathers side 29 the Uncle
by the Mothers side 30
and the Aunt by the Mo-
thers side 31 the Brother 32
and the Sister 33
the Brothers Son 34
the Sisters Son 35 & the cou-
sin by the brother & sister 36

& *Atavia* 11
Tritavus 12
& *Tritavia* 13.
Ulteriores dicuntur
Majores 14...14
In *Linea descendenti*,
Filius (*Privignus*) 15
& *Filia* (*Privigna*) 16
Nepos 17
& *Neptis* 18
Pronepos 19
& *Preneptis* 20
Abnepos 21
& *Abneptis* 22
Atnepos 23
& *Atneptis* 24
Trinepos 25
& *Trineptis*; 26
Ulteriores dicuntur
Posteri 27...27
In *Linea Collaterali*
sunt *Patruus* 28
& *Amita* 29
Avunculus 30
& *Matertera* 31
Frater 32
& *Soror* 33
Patruelis 34
Sobrinus 35
& *Amitinus* 36...36.

CXX.

Societas Parentalis.



The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Married Persons,
(by ỹ blessing of God)
have Issue,
and become Parents.
The Father 1 begetteth, and the Mother 2
beareth Sons 3
and Daughters 4
(sometimes Twins.)
The Infant 5
is wrapped in
Swadling-cloaths 6
is laid in a Cradle 7
is suckled by the Mother with her Breasts 8
and fed with Pap 9
Afterwards
it learneth to go by
a Standing-stool 10,
playeth with Rattles 11
and beginneth to speak.
As it beginneth to
grow older, it is accustomed to Piety 12
and Labour 13
and is chastised 14
if it be not dutifull.
Children owe to Parents Reverence,
and Service.
The Father maintaineth his Children
by taking Pains 15.

Conjuges suscipiunt
(ex benedictone Dei)
Sobolem (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes*.
Pater 1 generat,
& *Mater* 2
parit *Filios* 3
& *Filias* 4
(aliquando *Gemellos*)

Infans 5
involvitur *Fasciis* 6
reponitur in *Cunas* 7
à matre
lactatur *Uberibus* 8
& nutritur *Pappis* 9
Deinde,
incedere discit
Serperastro 10,
ludit *Crepundiis* 11,
& fari incipit.

Crescente ætate,
Pietati 12
& *Labori* 13 adsuefit,
& castigatur 14
si non sit morigerus.
Liberi debent
Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.
Pater,
sustentat Liberos,
Laborando 15. *Socie-*

CXXI.

Societas herilis.



The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.

The Master (the good-man of the House) 1 hath Men-Servants; 2 the Mistress (the good wife of the House) 3 hath Maidens. 4

They appoint these their Work, 5 and divide them their Tasks; 6 which are faithfully to be done by them without Murmuring, and losse; for which their Wages, and Meat and Drink, is allowed them.

A Servant was heretofore a Slave, over whom the Master had power of life and death.

At this day the poor for get serve in a free manner, being hired for wages.

Herus (*Pater familias*) 1 habet *Famulos* (*Servos*) 2 *Hera* (*Mater familias*) 3 *Ancillas.* 4

Illi mandant his *Opera* 5 & distribuunt *Laborum pensa* 6 quæ ab his fideliter sunt exsequenda, sine Murmure & Dispendio; pro quo præbetur ipsis, *Merces* & *Alimonia*,

Servus olim erat *Mancipium*, in quem Vitæ & Necis Domino potestas fuit:

Hodiè serviunt liberè pauperiores, mercede conducti.

CXXII.

A City. *Urbs.*



Of many Houſes is made a Village 1 or a Town, or a City 2:

That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall 3 a Trench 4, Bulwarks 5 and Paliſadoes 6.

Within the walls is the void Place; 7

Ex multis Domibus fit *Pagus* 1 vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs* 2:

Iſtud & hæc muniuntur & cinguntur *Mœnibus* (*muro*) 3 *Vallo* 4 *Aggeribus* 5 & *Vallis* 6.

Intrà muros, eſt *Pomœrium*; 7

with-

without,
the Ditch 8.
In the walls
are Fortresles 9
and Towers; 10
Watch-towers 11
are upon
the higher places.
The entrance into
a City is made
out of the Suburbs 12
through the Gate 13
over the Bridge 14.
The Gate hath
a Percullis 15
a Draw-Bridge 16
tow-leaved Doors 17
Locks,
and Bolts,
as also
Barrs 18.
In the Suburbs
are Gardens 19
and Garden-houses,
and also
Burying-places 21.

extrà,
Fossa 8
In mœnibus,
sunt *Propugnacula* 9
& *Turres*; 10
Specula 11
existant
in editioribus locis.
In Urbem
ingressus fit,
ex *Suburbio* 12
per *Portam* 13
super *Pontem* 14.
Porta habet
Cataractas 15
Pontem versatilem 16
Valvas,
Claustra,
& *Repagula*,
ut &
Vectes 18.
In Suburbiis
sunt *Horti* 19
& *Suburbana* 20
ut &
Cœmiteria 21.

CXXIII.

The Inward parts of a City. *Interiora Urbis.*



Within a City are Streets 1 **paved with ſtones**; Market-places 2 **(in ſome places with** Galleries 3 **)** **and** narrow Lanes. 4 **The publick buildings are in the middle of the** the Church 5 (City, the School 6 the Guild-hall 7 the Exchange 8.

Intra Urbem ſunt *Plateæ* (Vici) 1 lapidibus ſtratæ; *Fora* 2 (alicubi cum *Porticibus* 3) & *Angiporti*. 4

Publica ædificia ſunt in medio Urbis, *Templum* 5 *Schola* 6 *Curia* 7 *Domus Mercaturæ* 8.

About the Walls,
and the Gates,
are the Magazine 9
the Granary 10
Innes,
Ale-houſes,
Cooks-ſhops, 11
the Play-houſe, 12
and the Spittle; 13
In the by-places
are houſes of office 14
and the Priſon 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock 16
and the Watchmens
dwelling 17.
In the Streets
are Wells 18
The River 19
or Beck
running about the City
ſerveth
to waſh away the filth.
The Tower 20
ſtandeth in the higheſt
part of the City.

Circa Mœnia,
& Portas,
Armamentarium 9
Granarium 10
Diverſoria,
Popinæ,
& *Cauponæ* 11
Theatrum 12
Noſodochium; 13
In receſſibus,
Fornicæ (Cloacæ) 14
& *Cuſtodia* (Carcer) 15
In Turre primariâ
eſt *Horologium* 16
& habitatio
Vigilum 17
In Plateis
ſunt *Puteï* 18.
Fluvius 19
vel *Rivus*,
Urbem interfluens,
inſervit
ſordibus eluendis.
Arx 20
exſtat
in ſummo Urbis.

Judge-

CXXIV.

Judicium.



Judgement.

The best Law is a quiet Agreement, made either by themselves, (is, betwixt whom the sute or by an Umpire.

If this do not procéd they come into ỹ court 1 (heretofore they judg'd in the Market-place, at this day in the Moot-in ẅ the Judge 2 (hall sitteth ẅ his Assessors 3 the Clerk 4 (writing. taketh their votes in

The Plaintiff 5 accuseth the Defendant 6 & produceth witnesses 7 against him.

The Defendant excuseth himself by a counsellor 8 whom the Plaintiffs counsellor 9 contradicts

Then the Judge pronounceth Sentence, acquitting ỹ innocent, and condemning him that is guilty (fine, to a punishment, or a or torment.

Optimum *Jus* est placida *Conventio*, facta, vel ab ipsis inter quos Lis est, vel ab *Arbitro*.

Hæc si non procedit, venitur in *forum* 1 (olim judicabant in Foro, hodiè in *Prætorio*) cui præsidet *Judex* [Præ-cum *Assessoribus* 3 (tor 2] *Dicographus* 4 vota calamo excipit.

Actor 5 accusat *Reum* 6 & producit *Testes* 7 contra illum.

Reus excusat se per *Advocatum* 8 cui contradicit Actoris *Procurator* 9.

Tum *Judex* *Sententiam* pronunciat, absolvens *insontem*, & damnans *sontem* ad *Pœnam*, vel *Mulctam*, vel ad *Supplicium*.

The

CXXV.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Maleficorum.



Malefactors 1
are brought from the
Prison 3 (where they
are wont to be tortured)
by Sergeants 2
or drag'd with a horse 15
to a place of Execution.
Theeves 4
are hanged
by the Hangman 6
on a Gallows; 5
Whore-masters
are beheaded; 7

Malefici 1
per *Lictores* 2
è *Carcere* 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
producuntur,
vel *equo raptantur* 15
ad locum *Supplicii.*
Fures 4.
in *Patibulo* 5
suspenduntur
à *Carnifice* 6
Mœchi
decollantur; 7

Mur-

Murtherers
and Robbers
are either laid upon
a Wheel, 8. (ken,
having their Legs bro-
ken fastned upon a stake.
Witches (9.
are burnt in
a great Fire. 10.
Some before they be
executed have their
tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand 13.
cut off upon a Block, 12
or are burnt
with Pincers. 14.
They that have their
life given them,
are set on the Pillory,
are stripadoed, 17. (16.
are set upon a wooden
horse, 18.
have their ears cut off,
are whipped, 20. (19.
are branded,
are banished,
are condemned,
to the galleys, (sometimes
or to perpetual im-
Traytors are pulled in
pieces with 4 horses.

Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel *cruri fragio plexi*
Rotæ imponuntur, 8.
vel *Palo* infiguntur, 9.

Striges (Lamiæ)
super *Rogum*
cremantur.

Quidam (Reliantur
antequam supplicio af-
elinguantur, 11.
aut super *Cippum* 12.
Manu plectuntur, 13.
aut *Forcipibus* 14.
uruntur.

Vitâ donati,
Numellis constringun-
(tur, 16.
luxantur, 17.
Equuleo imponun-
tur, 18.
Auribus truncantur, 19.
Virgis cæduntur, 20.
Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad *triremes*, (petuum.
vel ad Carcerem per-
Perduelles (tur.
quadrigis discerpun-

Mer-

CXXVI.

Mercatura.



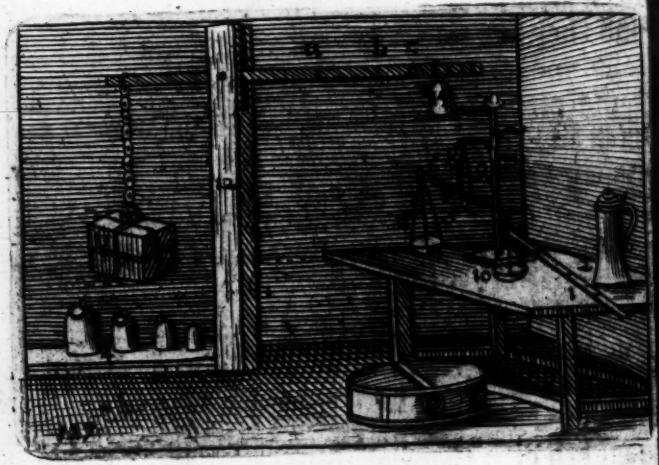
Merchandizing.

Wares (places,
brought from other
are either exchanged
in an Exchange 1
or exposed to sale
in Warehouses 2
and they are sold
for Money 3
being either measured
with an Eln 4
or weighed in
a pair of Balances 5
Shop-keepers 6
Pedlars 7
and Brokers 8
would also
be called Merchants 9.
The Seller
staggeth of a thing
that is to be sold,
and setteth ỹ rate of it,
and how much it may
be sold for.
The Buyer 10
cheapneth,
and offereth the price.
If any one
bid against him 11,
the thing is delivered
to him that promiseth
the most.

Merces
aliunde allatæ,
in *domo commerciorum* 1
vel commutantur,
vel venum exponuntur
in *Tabernis mercimonio-*
& venduntur (*rum* 2
pro *pecuniâ* (monetâ) 3
vel mensuratæ
Ulnâ 4
vel ponderatæ
Libra 5
Tabernarii 6
Circumfoarnei 7
& *Scrutarii* 8
etiam volunt
dici *Mercatores* 9
Venditor
ostentat
rem promercalem,
& indicat pretium,
quanti liceat.
Emptor 10
licitatur,
& pretium offert.
Si quis
contra licetur 11,
ei res addicitur
qui plurimum
pollicetur.

CXXVII.

Menſura & Ponderа.



Meaſures and Weights.

We measure things ỹ
ang together with an
quid things (Eln, 1
ith a Gallon 2,
nd dry things by
two-bushel measure 3
We try the heavineſs
f things by Weights 4
nd Ballances 5.
In this, is firſt
e Beam 6
the midſt whereof is
little Axle-tree 7;
bove,
e cheeks, & the hole 8
which the Needle 9
oveth it ſelf to & fro;
n both ſides.
e the Scales 10
nging by
tle Cords 11.
he Braſiers ballance 12
eigheth things,
hanging them
a Hook 13
nd the Weight 14
poſite to them,
hich in weigheth juſt
much as the thing,
b twice ſo much,
c thrice ſo much, &c.

Res continuas,
metimur *Ulnâ* 1,
liquidas
Congio 2,
aridas,
Medimno 3.
Gravitatem rerum
experimur *Ponderibus* 4
& *Librâ* (bilance) 5.
In hâc, primò eſt
Jugum (Scapùs) 6
in cujus medio
Axiculus 7,
ſuperiùs
Trutina & *agina* 8,
in quâ *Examen* 9
ſeſe agitat;
utrinque
ſunt *Lances* 10
pendentes
Funiculis 11
Statêra 12
ponderat res
ſuſpendendo illas
Unco 13,
& *Pondus* 14
ex oppoſito,
quod in *a*
æquiponderat rei,
in *b* bis tantum,
in *c* ter, *&c.*

CXXVIII.

Ars Medica.



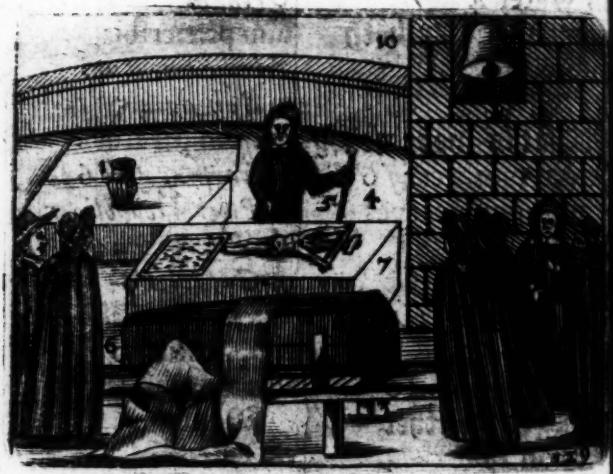
Phyſick.

The Patient 1 (2
tendeth for a Physician
who feeleth
his Pulse 3
and looketh upon
his Water 4
and then prescribeth
a Receipt
in a Bill 5
That is made ready
by the Apothecary 6
in an Apothecaryes
shop 7
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers 8
Boxes 9
and Gally-pots 10
And it is either
a Potion 11
a Powder 12
a Pills 13
a Trochisks 14
an Electuary 15.
Diet
and Prayer 16
the best Physick.
The Chirurgion 18
cureth Wounds 17
and Ulcers,
with Plaisters 19

Ægrotans 1
accersit *Medicum* 2
qui tangit
ipsius *Arteriam* 3
& inspicit
Urinam 4
tum præscribit
Medicamentum
in *Schedulâ* 5
Istud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo* 6
in *Pharmacopolio* 7
ubi *Pharmaca*
in *Capsulis* 8
Pixidibus 9
& *Lagenis* 10
adservantur.
Estque
vel *Potio* 11
vel *Pulvis* 12
vel *Pillulæ* 13
vel *Pastilli* 14
vel *Electuarium* 15
Diæta
& *Oratio* 16
est optima *Medicina.*
Chirurgus 18
curat *Vulnera* 17
& *Ulcera*,
Spleniis (*emplastris* 19)

CXXIX.

Sepultura.



A Buriall.

Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their ashes
put into
an Urn 1

We enclose
our dead folks,
in a Coffin 2
lay them upon a Bier 3
and see they be carried
out in a Funeral-pomp
towards ỹ Church-yard
where they are (4
laid into the Grave 6
by the Bearers 5
and are interred;
this is covered
with a Grave-stone 7
and is adorned
with Tombs 8
and Epithaphs, 9.

As the Corps
go along,
Psalms are sung,
and the Bells
are rung 10.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
in *Urnâ* 1
recondebantur.

Nos includimus
nostros *demortuos*,
Loculo (*Capulo*) 2
imponimus *Feretro* 3
& efferri curamus
pompâ Funebri
versus *Cœmeterium* 4;
ubi
à *Vespillonibus* 5
inferuntur *Sepulchro* 6
& humantur;
hoc, *Cippo* 7
tegitur,
& *Monumentis* 8
ac *Epithapiis* 9
ornatur.

Funere
prodeunte,
cantantur *Hymni*,
& *Campanæ* 10
pulsantur.

CXXX.

Ludus Scenicus.



A Stage-Play.

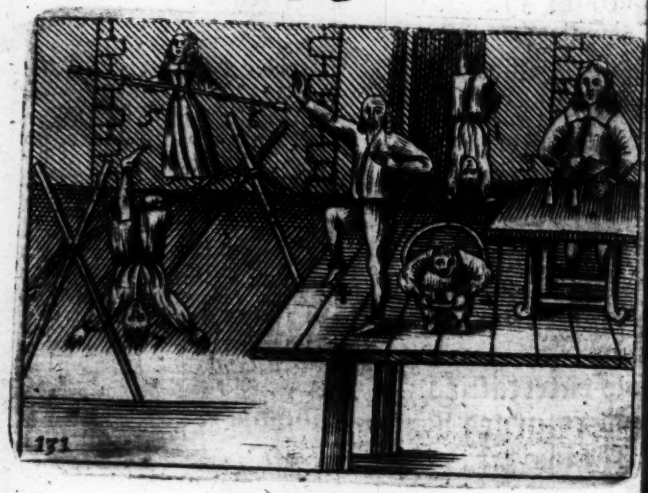
In a Play-house 1
(which is trimmed
Hangings 2 (with
nd covered with
Curtains 3)
Comedies,
nd Tragedies
re acted,
herein memorable
hings are represen-
ed; as here
he History
f the Prodigal Son 4
nd his Father 5
y whom
e is entertained,
ing returned home.
The Players
t
ing in disguise;
e Fool 6
aketh Jests.
The chief of the
pectators sit in
e Gallery 7
e common sort
nd on the ground 8
d clap their hands
any thing
ease them.

In *Theatro* 1
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus 2
& *Sipariis* 3
tegitur)
aguntur *Comœdiæ*
vel *Tragœdiæ*,
quibus repræsentantur
res memorabiles;
ut hîc,
Historia
de *Filio prodigo* 4
& *Patre* 5 ipsius,
à quo
recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (*histriones*)
agunt
personati
Morio 6
dat Jocos.
Spectatorum
primarii,
sedent in
Orchestrâ; 7
Plebs stat
in *Caveâ* 8
& plaudit,
si quid arridet.

Tragœdiæ.

CXXXI.

Præstigiæ.



Sleights.

The Tumbler 1 maketh several Shows, by the nimbleness of his body, walking to and fro on his hands, leaping thorow a Hoop 2, &c.

Sometimes also he danceth 4 having on a vizzard.

The Jugler 3 sheweth sleights, out of a Purse.

The rope-dancer 5 goeth and danceth upon a Rope, holdeth a Poise 6 in his Hand; or hangeth himself by the Hand or Foot 7 &c.

Præstigiator 1 facit varia *Spectacula*, volubilitate corporis, deambulando *manibus*, saliendo per *Circulum* 2, &c.

Interdum etiam *tripudiat* 4 larvatus.

Agyrta 3 *Præstigias* facit, è *marsupio*.

Funabulus 5 graditur & saltat super *funem*, tenens manu *Halterem* 6; aut suspendit se *manu* vel *Pede* 7 &c.

CXXXII.

Palæstra.



The Fencing-School.

Fencers

Fencers
méet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with Swords 1
or Pikes 2
and Halberds 3
or Short-swords 4
or Rapiers 5
having balls at the point
(leſt they wound one
another mortally)
or with
two Edged-swords
and a Dagger 6
together.

Wreſtlers 7
(among the Romans
in times paſt
being naked, and anoint-
ed with Oyl) take
hold of one another,
and ſtrive whether
can throw the other,
eſpecially by tripping
up his Heels 8.

Hood-winked fencers 9
fought with their fiſts
in a ridiculous ſtrife,
to wit, with their
eyes covered.

Pugiles
congrediuntur Duello,
in *Palæſtrâ*, decertantes
vel *Gladiis* 1
vel *Haſtilibus* 2
& *Bipennibus* 3
vel *Semi-ſpathis* 4
vel *Enſibus* 5
mucronem obligatis,
ne lethaliter lædant,

vel *Frameis*
& *Pugione* 6
ſimul.

Luctatores 7
(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti oleo)
prehendunt ſe invicem,
& annituntur,
uter alterum
proſternere poſſit,
præprimis
ſupplantando 8

Andabatæ 9
pugnabant pugnis,
ridiculo certamine,
nimirum
obvelatis oculis.

Ludus

CXXXIII.

Ludus Pilæ.



Tennis-Play.

In a Tennis-Court 1
they play
with a Ball 2
which one throweth,
and another taketh,
& sendeth it back with
a Racket; 3
and that is the sport
of Noble-men
to stir their body.

A Wind-ball 4
being filled with air
by a means of a Ventil,
is tossed to and fro
with the Fist 5
in the open air.

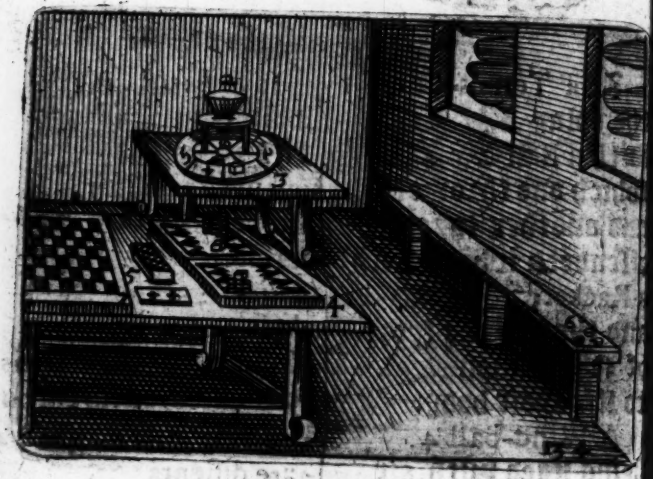
In *Sphæristerio* 1
luditur
Pilâ 2
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo; 3
idque est Lusus
Nobilium (ris.
ad commotionem corpo-

Follis (pila magna) 4
aëre distenta
ope *Epistomii*,
sub dio
Pugno 5
reverberatur.

Dice-

CXXXIV.

Ludus Aleæ.



Dice-Play.

We play with Dice 1 either they that throw the most take up all; or we throw them thorow a casting-Box 2 upon a Board 3 marked with Figures; and this is Dice-players game at casting Lots.

Tesseris (talis) 1 ludimus, vel *Pliſtobolindam*; vel immittimus illas per *Fritillum* 2 in *Tabellam* 3 numeris notatam, idque eſt Ludus *Sortilegii Aleatorum.*

When play by Luck and Skill at Tables in a pair of Tables 4 and at Cards 5.

Sorte & Arte luditur *Calculis* in *alveo aleatorio* 4 & *Chartis luſoriis* 5.

We play at Cheſſe on a Cheſſe-Board 6 where onely art beareth the ſway.

Abaculis ludimus in *Abaco* 6 ubi ſola ars regnat.

The moſt ingenious Game, is the game at Cheſs 7 wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battell.

Ingenioſiſſimus ludus eſt, *L. Latrunculorum* 7 quo veluti duo exercitus prælio confligunt.

CXXXV.

Curſus Certamina.



Races.

Boyes exercise themselves in running, either upon the Ice 1 in Scrick-shooes 2 where they are carried also upon Sleds; 3 or in the open field making a Line 4; which, he that desireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.

Heretofore Runners 5 ran betwixt Rails 6 to the Goal 7, and he that touched it first, received the prize 8 from him that gave the prize 9

At this day Tilting, (or the quintain) is used, where a Hoop 11 is struck at with a Trunchion 10, instead of Horse-races, which are grown out of use.

Pueri exercent se cursu, sive super *Glaciem* 1 *Diabatris* 2, ubi etiam vehuntur *Trahis*; 3 sive in campo designantes *Lineam* 4; quam, qui vincere cupit, attingere, at non ultrà procurrere, debet.

Olim decurrebant *Cursores* 5 inter *Cancellos* 6 ad *Metam* 7; & qui primùm contingebat eam, accipiebat *Brabéum* (*præmium*) 8 à *Brabentâ* 9.

Hodie habentur *Hastiludia*, (ubi *Lanceâ* 10 petitur *Circulus* 11) loco *Equiriorum* quæ in desuetudinem (abierunt.

CXXXVI.

Ludi Pueriles.



Boyes-Sports.

Boyes
uſe to play either with
Bowling-ſtones 1
or throwing
a Bowl 2
at Nine-pins 3;
or ſtriking a Ball
thorow a Ring 5
with a Bandy 4;
or ſcourging a Top 6
with a Whip 7;
or ſhooting with
a Trunck 8
and a Bow 9;
or going upon
Stilts 10;
or toſſing
and ſwinging
themſelves upon
a Merry-totter 11.

Pueri
ludere ſolent,
vel *Globis fictilibus*; 1
vel jactantes
Globum 2
ad *Conas* 3;
vel *Sphærulam* mittentes
Clavâ 4
per *Annulum* 5;
vel *Turbinem* 6
Flagello 7;
verſantes;
vel *Sclopo* 8
& *Arcu* 9
jaculantes;
vel *Grallis* 10;
incedentes;
vel ſuper *Petauro* 11.
ſe agitantes
& oſcillantes.

CXXXVII.

Regnum & Regio.



The Kindom and the Region.

Many

Many Cities
and Villages
make
a Region
and a Kingdom.

The King,
or Prince,
resideth
in the chief City; 1
the Noblemen,
Lords,
and Earls,
dwell
in the Castles 2 that lye
round about it,
the Countrey-people
dwell in Villages 3.
He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers 4
and High-roads 5;
where
Portage
and Tollage
is exacted
of them
that Sail,
or Travell.

Multæ *Urbes*
& *Pagi*
faciunt
Regionem
& *Regnum.*
Rex,
aut *Princeps*,
sedet
in *Metropoli*; 1
Nobiles,
Barones,
& *Comites*,
habitant
in circum-jacentibus
Arcibus 2;
Rustici
in *Pagis* 3.
Juxta
Flumina navigabilia 4.
& *Vias Regias* 5
habet
sua *Telonia*,
ubi
à navigantibus
& iter-facientibus,
Portorium
& *Vectigal*
exigitur.

CXXXVIII.

Regall Majesty. *Regia Majestas.*



The King 1
sitteth on his throne 2
in Kingly State,
with a stately Habit 3
crowned with a Diadem 4
holding a Scepter 5
in his Hand,
being attended with a
company of Courtiers.

The chief,
amongst these, are
the Chancellor 6
with the Counsellors,

Rex 1
in splendore regio,
sedet in suo *solio* 2
magnifico *Habitu* 3
redimitus *Diademate* 4
tenens manu
Sceptrum 5
stipatus
frequentiâ *Aulicorum.*

Inter hos,
primarii sunt,
Cancellarius 6
cum *Consiliariis*,

and

nd Secretaries,
he Lord Marſhal 7
he Comptroller 8
he Cup-bearer 9
he Taſter 10
he Treaſurer 11
he high Chamberlain 12
ꝑ Maſter of the horſe 13
There are ſubordinate to theſe,
he Noble Courtiers 14
he Noble Pages 15
ith the Chamberlains,
nd Lackies 16
he Guard 17
ith their Attendance.
He ſolemnly giveth audience to the Ambaſſadors of foreign Princes 18
He ſendeth
is Vice gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treaſurers,
nd Ambaſſadors
o other places,
o whom he ſendeth
new Commiſſions ever
anon by the Poſts 19.
The Fool
cauſeth laughter
by his toyſom actions.

& *Secretariis*,
Præfectus Prætorii 7
Aulæ-Magiſter 8.
Pocillator (pincerna) 9
Dapifer 10
Theſaurarius 11
Archi-Cubicularius 12.
& *Stabuli Magiſter* 13

His ſubordinantur
Nobiles Aulici 14
Nobile Famulitium 15
cum *Cubicularibus*,
& *Curſoribus* 16
Stipatores 17
cum *Satellitio*.
Legatis Exterorum 18
præbet aures
ſolenniter.
Aliorſum ablegat
Vicarios ſuos
Adminiſtratores,
Præfectos, *Quæſtores*,
& *Legatos*,
quibus ſubinde mittit
Mandata nova
per *Veredarios* 19.

Morio 20
ludicris actionibus
riſum movet.

The

CXXXIX.

The Souldier. *Miles.*



If we be to make war, Souldiers are listed 1.

Their Arms are, A Head-piece 2 (which is adorned with a Creſt) and the Armour, whoſe parts are, a Collar, 3 a Breſt-plate 4 Arm-pieces, 5 Leg-pieces, 6 Greaves, 7 with a Coat of Mail 8 and a Buckler 9;

Si bellandum eſt, ſcribuntur *Milites* 1.

Horum *Arma* ſunt, *Galea* (Caſſis) 2 (quæ ornatur *Criſtâ*) *Armatura*, cujus partes, *Torquis ferreus* 3 *Thorax* 4 *Brachialia* 5 *Ocrea ferrea* 6 *Manicæ* 7 cum *Loricâ* 8 & *Scuto* (Clypeo) 9;

theſe

ese are the defensive
rms.
The offensive are,
Sword 10
two-edged Sword 11
Falchion 12
hich are put up
to a Scabbard 13
nd are girded
ith a Girdle 14
Belt 15;
a Scarf 16
rbeth for ornament)
two-hand Sword 17
nd a Dagger 18.
In these is
he Haft 19
ith the Pummel 20
nd the Blade 21
ding a Point 22;
n the middle are
he Back 23, & the Edge 24.
The other weapons are
Pike 25, a Halbert 26,
n which is
he Haft 27 and the Head 28
Club 29
nd a Whirlbat 30.
They fight at a distance
ith Muskets 31
nd Pistols 32 (33
s are charged with bullets
out of a bullet-bag 34
nd with Gun-powder
out of a Bandalier 35.

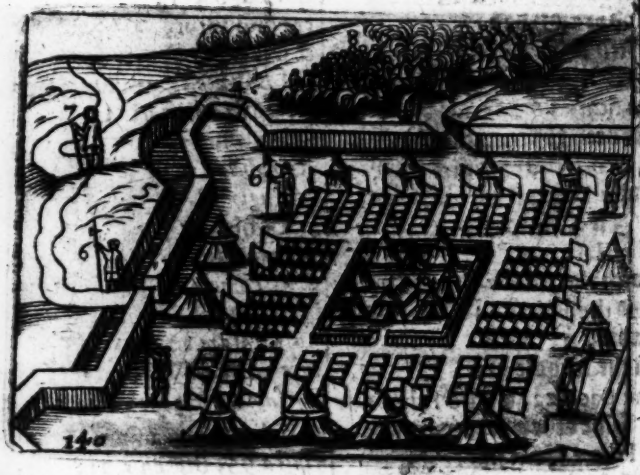
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.
Offensiva sunt,
Gladius 10
Framea 11
& *Acinaces* 12

qui *Vaginâ* 13
reconduntur,
& *Cingulo* 14
vel *Balthéo* 15 accinguntur;
(*Fascia militaris* 16
inservit ornatui)
Romphæa 17
& *Pugio* 18.
In his, est
Manubrium 19
cum *Pomo* 20
& *Verutum* 21
cuspidatum 22;
in medio
Dorsum 23, & *Acies* 24.
Reliqua arma sunt,
Hasta 25, *Bipennis* 26;
in quibus
Hastile 27 & *Mucro* 28
Clava 29
& *Cestus* 30.
Eminus pugnatur
Bombardis (Scloperis) 31
& *Sclopis* 32
quæ onerantur *Globis* 33
è *Thecâ bombardicâ* 34
& *pulvere nitrato*
è *paxide pulverario* 35

Castra

CXL.

Caſtra.



The Camps.

When

When a Design is undertaken, the Camp 1 is pitched, and the Tents (of Canvas 2 or Straw 3; are fastned with Stakes; they entrench them about, for securities with Bulwarks 4 (sake, and Ditches 5; Sentinels 6 are also set, and Scouts 7 are sent out.

Sallyings out 8 are made for forrage and plunder-sake, where they often cope with the Enemy 9 in skirmishing.

The Lord General's Pavilion 10 is in the midst of the Camp.

Expeditione susceptâ, *Castra* 1 locantur, & *Tentoria paxillis* figuntur, (è *Linteis* 2 vel *Stramentis*; 3) eaque circumdant, securitatis gratiâ, *Aggeribus* 4 & *Fossis* 5; constituuntur etiam *Excubiæ* 6 & emittuntur *Exploratores* 7.

Pabulationis & prædæ causâ, fiunt *Excursiones* 8, ubi sæpius cum *Hostibus* 9 velitando confligitur.

Tentorium summi Imperatoris 10 est in medio Castrorum.

CXLI.

The Army, and the Fight.

Acies & Prælium



When the Battell is to be fought, the Army is set in order and divided into the Front 1, the Rere 2, and the Wings 3.

The Foot 4 are intermixed with the Horse 5:

That is divided into Companies, this into Troops.

Quando *Pugna* committenda eſt, inſtruitur *Acies*, & dividitur in *Frontem* 1, *Tergum* 2, & *Alas* (*Cornua*) 3.

Peditatus 4 intermiſcetur *Equitatui* 5.

Ille diſtinguitur, in *Centurias*, hic in *Turmas*.

Thoſe

Those carry Banners 6;
these, Flags 7
in the midst of them.
Their Officers are,
Corporals,
Ensigns,
Lieutenants,
Captains, 8
Commanders of the horse, 9
Lieutenant-Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is y chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers 10
and the Drum-slades 11
as also the Trumpeters 12
call to Arms,
and inflame the Souldier.
At the first onset
the Muskets 13
and Ordnance 14
are shot off.
Afterwards
they fight 15
hand to hand with
Pikes and Swords.
They that are
overcome are slain 16
or taken prisoners,
or run away 17.
They that are for the
Reserve 18
come upon them
out of their places
where they lay in wait.
The Carriages are 19
plundered.

illæ, in medio ferunt
Vexilla 6;
hæ, *Labara* 7.
Eorum Præfecti, sunt
Decuriones,
Signiferi,
Vicarii,
Centuriones 8
Magistri Equitum 9
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
&, omnium summus,
Imperator.
Tympanistæ 10
& *Tympanotribæ* 11
ut & *Tubicines* 12
ad arma vocant,
& militem inflammant.
Primo conflictu,
explodunturs
Bombardæ 13
& *Tormenta* 14.
Posteà
cominùs pugnatur 15
Hastis & *Gladiis*.

Victi
trucidantur 16,
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt* 17.
Succenturiati 18
superveniunt
ex *insidiis*.

Impedimenta 19
spoliantur.

Pugna

CXLII.

Pugna Navalis.



The Sea-Fight.

A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when
huge Ships,
like Caſtels,
run one upon another
with their Beaks 1;
or ſhatter one another
with their Ordnance 2,
and ſo being
bored thorow,
they drink in their
own deſtruction,
and are Sunk 3.
Or, when
they are ſet on fire,
and either
by the firing
of Gun-Powder 4
men are blown up
into the air,
or are burnt
in the midſt
of the waters,
or elſe
leaping into the Sea
are drowned. (away 5
A Ship that flyeth
is overtaken by thoſe
that purſue her 6
and is taken,

Navale prælium
erribile eſt,
quum
ingentes *Naves*,
veluti *Arces*,
concurrant
Roſtris 1,

aut *Tormentis* 2,
ſe invicem quaſſant
atque ita perforatæ,
perniciem ſuam
imbibunt
& *ſubmerguntur* 3.
Aut, quum
igne corripiuntur,
& vel
ex incendio
Pulveris Tormentarii 4
homines
in aërem ejiciuntur,
vel in medis aquis
exuruntur,
vel etiam
in mare deſilientes
ſuffocantur.

Navis fugitiva 5
ab *inſequentibus* 6
intercipitur
& capitur.

CXLIII.

The Beſieging of a City.

Obſidium Urbis.



A City, that is like to endure a Siege, is firſt Summoned by a Trumpeter 1, and perſwaded to Yield.

Which if it refuſe to do, it is aſſaulted by the Beſiegers, and taken by Storm:

Either by climbing over the Walls with Scaling-ladders 2

Urbs, *obſidionem* paſſura, primùm prövocatur per *Tubicinem* 1, & invitatur ad *Deditionem*.

Quod facere ſi abnuat, oppugnatur ab obſidentibus, & occupatur:

Vel muros per *Scalas* 2 tranſcendendo,

or breaking them down
with Battering-engins 3
or demolishing them
with great-Guns; 4
or breaking thorow the Gates
with a Petarr; 5
or casting Granadoes 6
out of Morter-pieces 7
into the City
by Engineers 8
who lye behind
Leagure-Baskets; 9
or overthrowing it
with Mines
by Pyoneers 10.

They that are Besieged
defend themselves from
the Walls 11
with Fire,
and Stones, &c.
or break out by force. 12

A City,
that is taken by Storm,
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes laid
even with the ground.

aut *Arietibus* 3
diruendo,
aut *Tormentis* 4
demoliendo;
vel *Portas*
Exostrâ 5
dirumpendo;
vel *Globos tormentarios* 6
e *Mortariis* (baliſtis) 7
per *Baliſtarios* 8
(qui poſt *Gerras* 9
latitant) in Urbem
ejaculando;
vel eam
per *Foſſores* 10
Cuniculis ſubvertendo.

Obſeſſi
defendunt ſe
de *Muris* 11
ignibus,
lapidibus, &c.
aut *erumpunt* 12.

Urbs,
vi Expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum ſolo æquatur.

CXLIV.

Religion. *Religio.*



Godlines 1
the Quéen of Vertues,
worſhippeth God
devoutly,
the knowledge of God
being drawn,
either from the
Book of Nature 2
(for the Work
commendeth
the work-Master,)
or from the
Book of Scripture 3;
ſhe meditateth upon
his Commandements,
contained

Pietas 1
Virtutum Regina,
hauſtâ

notitiâ Dei,
vel
ex *Libro Naturæ* 2
(nam opus
commendat artificem)
vel
ex *Libro Scripturæ* 3
colit Deum 4
humiliter;
recolit Mandata ejus,
comprehenſa

in

in the Decalogue 5;
and treading Reason
under foot,
that Barking Dog 6
she giveth Faith 7
and Assent to the
Word of God,
and calleth upon him 8
as a helper
in adversity.

Divine Services
are done
in the Church 9:
in which are,
the Quire, 10
with the Altar, 11
the Vestry, 12
the Pulpit, 13
Seats, 14
Galleries, 15
and a Font 16.

All Men perceive
that there is a God;
but all men do not
rightly know God.

Hence are
divers Religions (not
whereof IV. are reck-
yet as the chief.

Decalogo 5;
& Rationem,

Canem oblatrantem 6
conculcans, *Fidem* 7
& *Adsensum* præbet
Verbo Dei,
eumque *invocat* 8
ut Opitulatorem,
in adversis.

Officia Divina
fiunt
in *Templo* 9:
in quo est,
Penetrale (Adytum) 10
cum *Altari* 11
Sacrarium, 12
Suggestus, 13
Subsellia, 14
Ambones, 15
& *Baptisterium* 16.

Deum esse,
sentiunt omnes homines;
sed non omnes
rectè nôrunt Deum.

Hinc
diversæ *Religiones*
quarum primariæ IV.
adhuc numerantur.

CXLV.

Gentiliſm. *Gentiliſmus.*



The Gentiles feigned to themſelves neer upon XII. M. Deities. The chief of them were Jupiter 1, President & petty-God of Heaven; Neptune 2 of the Sea; Pluto 3 of Hell; Mars 4 of War; Apollo 5 of Arts; Mercury 6 of Thæves, Merchants, and Eloquence; Vulcan (Mulciber) of Fire, and Smiths; Æolus of Winds;

Gentiles finxerunt ſibi, prope XII. M. *Numina.* Eorum præcipua erant, *Jupiter* 1 Cœli; *Neptunus* 2 Maris; *Pluto* 3 Inferni; *Mars* 4 Belli; *Apollo* 5 Artium; *Mercurius* 6 Furum, Mercatorum, & Eloquentiæ; *Vulcanus* (*Mulciber*) Ignis & Fabrorum; *Æolus* Ventorum Præſides & *Deaſtri*;

and the moſt obſcene of all the reſt Priapus.

They had alſo Womanly Deities: ſuch as were, Venus 7, the Goddeſſe of loves and pleaſures, with her little ſon Cupid; Minerva (Pallas) with the nine Muſes, of Arts; Juno, of Riches and Veſta, of Chaſtity; Ceres, of Corn; Diana, of Hunting; and Fortune; and beſides theſe Morbona, and Febris her ſelf.

The Ægyptians inſtead of God, worſhipped all ſorts of Beaſts and Plants, & whatſoever they ſaw firſt in the Morning.

The Philiſtines offered to Moloch 9 their Children to be burnt alive.

The Indians 10 even at this day worſhip the Devil 11.

& obſcœniſſimus *Priapus*.

Habuerunt etiam Muliebria Numina: qualia fuerunt *Venus* 7, *Dea* amorum & Voluptatum, cum filiolo *Cupidine*; & *Minerva* (*Pallas*) cum novem *Muſis*, Artium; *Juno*, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Veſta*, Caſtitatis; *Ceres*, Frumentorum; *Diana*, Venationum, & *Fortuna*;

quin & *Morbona*, ac *Febris* ipſa.

Ægyptii, pro Deo colebant omne genus Animalium & Plantarum & quicquid manè primùm conſpicabantur.

Philiſtæi offerebant *Molocho* (*Saturno*) 9 Infantes vivos cremandos.

Indi 10 etiamnum venerantur *Cacodæmona* 11.

CXLVI.

Judaism. *Judaismus.*



Yet the true Worship of the true God, remained with the Patriarchs, who lived before, & after ỳ Flood.

Amongst these, that seed of the woman, the Messias of the world was promised to Abraham 1 the Founder of the Jews, the Father of them that believe; and he (being called away from the Gentiles) with his Posterity,

Verus tamen *Cultus* veri *Dei*, remansit apud *Patriarchas*, qui vixerunt ante & post Diluvium.

Inter hos, *Abrahamo* 1 *Judæorum* Conditori, Patri Credentium, promissus est, Semen illud Mulieris, Mundi *Messias*; & ipse, avocatus à Gentilibus, cum Posteris,

being

eing marked with the
acrament of Circumcisi-
n 2 made a peculiar
People and Church of
Afterwards (God.
God gave his Law
written with his own
inger
n Tables of Stone 5
o this people
by Moses 3
n Mount Sinai 4.

Furthermore he or-
dained the eating of ỹ
Paschal Lamb 6;
nd Sacrifices to be
offered upon an Altar 7
by Priests 8
and Incense 9;
and Commanded
a Tabernacle 10 with
ỹ Ark of the Covenant 11
to be made; & besides,
a Brazen Serpent 12
to be set up against the
biting of Serpents
in the wilderness.

All which things
were Types of the
Messias to come,
whom the Jews
yet look for.

Sacramento Circumcisionis 2 notatus (onis 2
singularem Populum
& *Ecclesiam* Dei constituit.

Huic populo (tuit.
postea Deus,
per *Mosen* 3
in monte *Sinai* 4
Legem suam,
scriptam digito suo
in *Tabulis Lapideis* 5
exhibuit.

Porrò ordinavit
manducationē *Agni Paschalis* 6;
& *Sacrificia* (*chalis* 6;
in *Altari* 7
offerenda
per *Sacerdotes* 8
& *Suffitûs*; 9
& jussit fieri
Tabernaculum 10
cum *Arcâ Fœderis* 11;
præterea erigi
Æneum Serpentem 12
contra morsum
Serpentum in deserto.

Quæ omnia
Typi erant
venturi *Messiæ*,
quem *Judei*
adhuc exspectant. Chri-

CXLVII.

Christianity. *Christianismus.*



The onely begotten eternal Son of God 3 being promised to our first Parents in Paradise, at the last being conceived by the Holy Ghost, in the most Holy womb of the Virgin Mary 1; of the Royal House of David, and clad with human flesh, came into the world at Bethlehem of Judæa, in the extreme poverty of a Stable 2

Unigenitus æternus *Dei Filius* 3 promissus *Protoplastis* in *Paradiso*, tandem, impleto tempore, conceptus per *Sanctũ Spiritũ* in utero sanctissimo *Mariæ Virginis* 1 de domo regiâ *Davidis*, & indutus humana carne, *Bethlehemi Judææ*, in summa paupertate *Stabuli* 2

in

in ỳ fulneſs of time, in the year of the world, 3970 but pure from all ſin, and ỳ name of Jeſus; was given him, which ſignifieth a Saviour.

When he was ſprink-led with holy Baptiſm 4 (the Sacrament of the New Covenant) by John his fore-runner 5 in Jordan ỳ moſt ſacred Myſtery of the divine Trinity appeared by the Father's voice 6 (where by he teſtified that this was his Son) and the Holy Ghoſt in the ſhape of a Dove 7 coming down from heaven.

From that time being the 30 year of his age, unto the fourth year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifeſting his Divinity; being neither owned, nor entertained by the Jews,

Anno Mundi 3970 in mundum prodiit, ſed mundus ab omni *peccato*, eique impoſitum fuit nomen *Jeſu*, (*rem.* quod ſignificat *Salvato-*

Hic cum imbueretur ſacro *Baptiſmo* 4 (*Sacramento Novi Fœderis*) à *Johanne*, præcurſore in *Jordane*, (ſuo 5, appâruit ſacratiſſimum *Myſterium* divinæ *Trinitatis*, *Patris* voce 6 (quâ teſtabatur, hunc eſſe *Filium* ſuum) & *Spiritu Sancto* in ſpecie *Columbæ* 7 cælitus delabente.

Ab eo tempore, XXX ætatis ſuæ anno, Verbis, & Operibus, præ ſe ferentibus Divinitatem, declaravit quis eſſet, in annum uſq; quartum: à *Judeis* nec agnitus,

because

because of his voluntary poverty.

He was at last taken by these (when he had first instituted the Mystical Supper 8 of his body and blood, for a Seal of the New Covenant, and the remembrance of himself) carried to the Judgement-Seat of Pilate Governour of Cæsarea, accused, and condemned, as an innocent Lamb; and being fastened upon a Cross 9 he dyed, being sacrificed upon that Altar for the sins of the world.

But when he had revived by his divine power, he arose again the third day out of the Grave 10, and forty days after, being taken up from Mount-Olivet 11 into Heaven 12

nec exceptus, ob voluntariam paupertatē

Ab his (quum priùs instituisset

Cœnam Mysticam 8 *Corporis & Sanguinis sui*, in Sigillum *Novi Fœderis*, & suî recordationem) captus tandem, ad *tribunal Pilati* Præfecti *Cæsarei* raptus, accusatus & damnatus est, *Agnus* innocentissimus;

actusque in *Crucem* 9 in aram istâ, pro peccatis *mundi* immolatus, *mortem subiit.*

Sed tertiâ die, quum revixisset divinâ suâ virtute, resurrexit è *Sepulcro* 10, & post dies XL,

de *Monte Oliveti* 11 sublatus in *Cœlum* 12

and

nd returning thither
whence he came,
e vanished as it were,
whilſt the Apoſtles
gazed upon him 13,
o whom he ſent
his Holy Spirit 14
from Heaven,
the tenth day
after his Aſcenſion,
nd them being filled
with this power,
into the world,
to preach of him;
being henceforth
to come again
to the laſt Judgement,
ſitting in the mean
at the right hand
of the Father
and interceding
for us.

From this Chriſt
we are called
Chriſtians, (alone.
and are ſaved in him

& eò rediens
unde venerat,
quaſi evanuit,
aſpectantibus
Apoſtolis 13,
quibus decimâ die
poſt *Adſcenſum* ſuum,
Spiritum Sanctum 14
de *Cœlo*,
ipſos verò,
hâc Virtute
impletos,
de ſe prædicaturos,
in mundum,
miſit;
olim rediturus
ad *Judicium extremum*,
intereà ſedens
ad *dextram Patris*,
& intercedens
pro nobis.

Ab hoc *Chriſto*
dicimur
Chriſtiani,
inq; eo ſolo ſalvamur.

Maho-

CXLVIII.

Mahometiſm. *Mahometiſmus.*



Mahomet 1,
a warlike Man,
invented to himſelf
a new Religion,
mixed
of Judaiſm,
Chriſtianity,
and Gentiliſm,
by the advice of
a Jew 2,
and an Arian-Monk 3,
named Sergius;
feigning,

Mahometa,
homo bellator,
excogitabat ſibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam
ex *Judaiſmo*,
Chriſtianiſmo,
& *Gentiliſmo*,
conſilio
Judæi 2,
& *Monachi Ariani* 3,
nomine *Sergii*;
fingens,

whilſt

whilst he had the fit of the falling-sickness, that the Arch-angel Gabriel and the Holy Ghost talked with him, using a *Pigeon* 4 to fetch meat out of his ear.

His Followers refrain themselves from Wine; are circumcised; have many Wives; build Chappels 5; from the Steeples whereof they are called to holy Service, not by Bells, but by a *Priest* 6 they wash themselves often; 7 they deny the Holy Trinity; they honour Christ, not as the Son of God, but as a great *Prophet*, yet lesse than *Mahomet*; they call their Law the Alcoran.

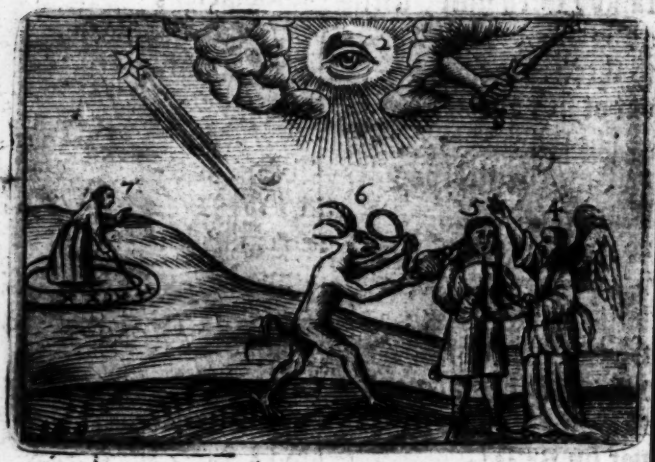
dum laboraret *Epilepsiâ*, secum colloqui *Archangelum Gabrielem*, & *Spiritum Sanctum*, adsuefaciens *Columbam* 4, ut ex aure suâ escam peteret.

Assectæ ejus abstinent se à *Vino*; circumciduntur; sunt *Polygami*; exstruunt *Sacella* 5; de quorum *Turriculis*, non à *Campanis* sed à *Sacerdote* 6 ad sacra convocantur; sæpius se *abluunt*; 7 negant *S. S. Trinitatem*; *Christum honorant*, non ut *Dei Filium*, sed ut magnum *Prophetam*, minorem tamen *Mahomete*; *Legem* suam vocant *Alcoran*.

Gods

CXLIX.

Gods Providence. *Providentia Dei.*



Mens States,
are not to be attributed
to Fortune,
or Chance,
or the influence of the
Stars (Comets 1
indeed are wont to
portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God 2
and to his
Governing Hand; 3

Humanæ Sortes,
non tribuendæ sunt
Fortunæ,
aut *Casui*,
aut *Siderum Influxui*,
(*Cometæ* 1 quidem
solent nihil boni
portendere)
sed providō
Dei Oculo 2
& ejusdem
Manui rectrici; 3

even

even our ſights,
or overſights,
or even our Faults.
God
hath his Miniſters
and Angels 4
who accompany
a Man 5
from his Birth,
as Guardians
againſt wicked Spirits
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Woe be to the mad
Wizzards and Witches,
who give themſelves
to the Devil (being
encloſed in a Circle 7
calling upon him
with Charms)
they dally with him,
and fall from God!
for they ſhall receive
their reward with him.

etiam noſtræ *Prudentiæ*,
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*.
Deus
habet *Miniſtros* ſuos
& *Angelos* 4
qui *Homini* 5
à Nativitate ejus,
ſe aſſociant,
ut *Cuſtodes*, contra
Malignos Spiritus,
ſeu *Diabbolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ei inſidias ſtruit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*,
qui Cacodæmoni
ſe dedunt,
(incluſi *Circulo* 7
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt,
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

CL.

Judicium Extremum.



The laſt Judgement.

For the last Day
shall come,
which shall raise
up the Dead 2
with the sound of
a Trumpet 1,
and summon the quick
with them to the
Judgement-seat
of Christ Jesus 3
(appearing
in the Clouds)
to give an account
of all things done.

When the Godly
and Elect 4
shall enter into life
eternal into the place
of Bliss and the new
Hierusalem; 5.

But the wicked
and the damned 6
shall be thrust
into Hell 8
with the Devils 7
to be there tormented
for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies novissima,
quæ
Voce *Tubæ* 1
Mortuos 2
resuscitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad *Tribunal*
Jesu Christi 3
(apparentis
in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.

Ubi *Pii* (*Justi*)
& *Electi* 4
in vitam eternam,
in locum *Beatitudinis*
& *novam Hierosolymam*
introibunt: (5.

Impii verò
& *Damnati* 6
cum *Cacodæmonibus* 7
in *Gehennam* 8
detrudentur,
ibi æternùm
cruciandi.

Clauſula.



The Cloſe.

Thus

Thus thou hast seen
in short
all things
that can be shewed,
and hast learned
the chief words
of the English & Latine
Tongue.

Go on now,
and read other
good Books diligently,
and thou shalt become
Learned, Wise, & Godly.

Remember these
things; fear God,
and call upon him,
that he may bestow
upon thee
the Spirit of Wisdom.

Farewell.

Ita vidisti
summatim
Res omnes,
quæ ostendi poterunt,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & Latinæ
Linguæ.

Perge nunc,
& lege diligenter
alios bonos *Libros*,
ut fias *Doctus*,
Sapiens, & *Pius*.

Memento horum;
Deum time,
& invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi

Spiritum Sapientiæ.

Vale!

A.

CXLI.	Acies & Prælium.	286
V.	Aër.	14
XLV.	Agricultura.	94
XXXII.	Amphibia.	68
XLII.	Anima Hominis.	88
XVIII.	Animalia & *primùm* Aves.	40
VI.	Aqua.	16
XII.	Arbor.	28
CXIX.	Arbor Consanguinitatis.	242
CXXVIII.	Ars Medica.	260
XCI.	Ars Scriptoria.	186
XCIX.	Artes Sermonis.	202
LI.	Aucupium.	106
XXIII.	Aves Aquaticæ,	50
XXI.	Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.	46
XIX.	Aves Domesticæ.	42
XXII.	Aves Rapaces.	48

B.

LXXIV.	Balneum.	152
XCV.	Bibliopegus.	194
XCIV.	Bibliopolium.	192

C.

XL.	Canales & Ossa.	84
XXXVIII.	Caput & Manus.	80
XXXIX.	Caro & Viscera.	82
CXL.	Castra.	284
CXLVII.	Christianismus.	298
III.	Cœlum.	10
LVII.	Convivium.	118

LIV.	Coquinaria.	112
CXXXV.	Curſus Certamina.	274
	D.	
XLIII.	Deformes & Monſtroſi.	90
I.	Deus.	6
LXVI.	Domus.	136
	E.	
CVI.	Eclipſes.	216
LXXXIII.	Eques.	170
LXXVI.	Equile.	156
CIX.	Ethica.	222
CVIII.	Europa.	220
	F.	
LXVIII.	Faber Ferrarius.	140
LXIII.	Faber lignarius.	130
LXIV.	Faber Murarius.	132
XXIX.	Feræ Beſtiæ.	62
XXVIII.	Feræ Pecudes.	60
LXX.	Figulus.	144
XIV.	Flores.	32
CXIII.	Fortitudo.	230
XIII.	Fructus Arborum.	30
XVI.	Fruges.	36
XVII.	Frutices.	38
	G.	
CXLV.	Gentiliſmus.	294
CII.	Geometria.	208
	H.	
XXXV.	Homo.	74
LXXVII.	Horologia.	158
XLIV.	Hortorum Cultura.	92

CXV.	Humanitas.	234
LXXII.	Hypocauſtum, *cum* Dormitorio.	148
	I.	
IV.	Ignis.	12
XXXI.	Inſecta repentia.	66
XXIV.	Inſecta volantia.	52
C.	Inſtrumenta Muſica.	204
CXXIII.	Interiora Urbis.	230
	Invitatio.	2
CXLVI.	Judaiſmns.	296
CXXIV.	Judicium.	252
CL.	Judicium Extremum.	306
XXVII.	Jumenta.	58
CXVI.	Juſtitia.	236
	L.	
XI.	Lapides.	26
LIII.	Lanionia.	110
XCVI.	Liber.	192
CXVII.	Liberalitas.	238
LX.	Lintea.	124
CXXXIV.	Ludus Aleæ.	272
CXXXVI.	Ludi pueriles.	276
CXXXIII.	Ludus Pilæ.	270
CXXX.	Ludus Scenicus.	264
	M.	
LXV.	Machinæ.	134
CXLIII.	Mahometiſmus.	302
XXXIV.	Marini Piſces & Conchæ.	72
XLVII.	Mellificium.	98
XXXVII.	Membra Hominis Externa.	78
CXXVII.	Menſuræ & Pondera.	258

CXXVI.	Mercatura.	256
LXVII.	Metallifodina.	138
X.	Metalla.	24
CXXXIX.	Miles.	282
XLVIII.	Molitura.	100
II.	Mundus.	8
XCVIII.	Muſeum.	200

N.

LXXXVII.	Natatus.	198
XC.	Naufragium.	184
LXXXVIII	Navis actuaria.	180
LXXXIX.	Navis oneraria.	182
VII.	Nubes,	18

O

CXLIII.	Obſidium Urbis.	290
XV.	Olera.	34
XX.	Oſcines.	44

P.

CXXXII.	Palæſtra.	268
XLIX.	Panificium.	102
XCII.	Papyrus.	188
LXXI.	Partes Domûs.	146
CXIV.	Patientia.	232
XXVI.	Pécora.	56
XLVI.	Pecuaria.	96
CV.	Phaſes Lunæ.	214
CI.	Philoſophia.	206
LXXVIII.	Pictura.	106
L.	Piſcatio.	104
XXXIII	Piſces Fluviatiles.	70
CIV.	Planetarum Aſpectus.	212

CXXXI.	Præstigiæ.	265
CXLIX.	Providentia Dei.	304
CX.	Prudentia.	224
CXLII.	Pugna Navalis.	288
LXXIII.	Putei.	150

Q.

XXV.	Quadrupedia & primùm Domestica	54

R.

CXXXVIII	Regia Majestas.	280
CXXXVII.	Regnum & Regio.	278
CXLIV.	Religio.	292
LXXXI.	Restio & Lorarius.	166

S.

LXI.	Sartor.	126
XCVII.	Schola.	198
LXIX.	Scriniarius & Tornator.	142
CXI.	Sedulitas.	226
XLI.	Sensus externi & interni.	86
XXXVI.	Septem Ætates Hominis.	76
CXXIX.	Sepultura.	262
XXX.	Serpentes & Reptilia.	64
CXVIII.	Societas Conjugalis.	240
CXXI.	Societas Herilis.	246
CXX.	Societas Parentalis.	244
LXXIX.	Specularia.	162
CIII.	Sphæra cœlestis	210
CVII.	Sphæra terrestris	218,219
CXXV.	Supplicia Maleficorum	254
LXII.	Sutor.	128

T.

CXII.	Temperantia.	228

VIII.	Terra.	20
IX.	Terræ-Fœtus.	22
LIX.	Textura.	122
LXXV.	Tonſtrina.	154
LVIII.	Tractatio Lini.	120
LXXXVI.	Tranſitus Aquarum	176
XCIII.	Typographia.	190
	V.	
LXXXV.	Vectura.	174
LXXXIV.	Vehicula.	172
LII.	Venatus.	108
LXXXII.	Viator.	168
LXXX.	Victor.	164
LV.	Vindemia.	114
CXXII.	Urbs.	248
	Z.	
LVI.	Zythopœia.	116

An INDEX of the TITLES.

Chapter.	A. A.	Page
XXXVII.	The ſeven Ages of Man.	76
VI.	The Air.	14
XXXIII.	Amphibious Creatures.	68
CV.	The Apparitions of the Moon.	214
CXLI.	The Army, and the Fight.	286
XCIX.	Arts belonging to the ſpeech.	202
CIV.	The Aſpects of the Planets.	212
	B. B.	
LXXIV.	The Bath,	152
LXXV.	The Barber's ſhop.	154
XXVIII.	Labouring-Beaſts.	58
XXX.	Wilde-Beaſts.	62

CXLIII.	The Besieging of a City.	290
XIX.	Birds.	40
XXII.	Birds, that live in ỳ fields, & woods,	
XXII.	Ravenous-Birds.	48 46)
XXI.	Singing-Birds.	44
XLI.	The Chanels and Bones.	84
XCVi,	A Book.	196
XCV.	The Book-binder.	194
XCIV.	The Book-seller's shop.	192
LXIX.	The Box-maker.	142
CXXXVI.	Boyes-sports.	276
L.	Bread-baking.	102
LVII.	Brewing.	116
CXXIX.	A Burial.	262
LV.	Butchery.	110
	C. C.	
CIII.	The Celestial Sphere.	210
CXL.	The Camp.	284
CXXXIV.	Carriages.	172
CXXXV.	Carrying to and fro.	174
LXIII.	The Carpenter.	130
XXVII.	Heard-Cattel.	56
XXIX.	Wilde Cattel.	60
XLI.	The Chanels and Bones.	84
CXLVII.	Christianity.	298
CXXII.	A City	248
CXLIII.	The besieging of a City.	290
CXXIII.	The inward parts of a City.	250
	The Close.	308
VII.	The Clouds.	18
CXIX.	The Tree of Consanguinity.	242
LV.	Cookery,	112

LXXX.	The Cooper.	164
LXXXI.	The Coyd-wainer.	168
XVII.	Corn.	36
XXXII.	Crawling-Vermine 65 (land	68
XXXIII.	Creatures that live as well by water as by	
XXXI.	Creeping things D. D	64
XLIV.	Deformed and monstrous people.	90
LXXVII.	Dials.	138
CXXXIV.	Dice-play.	272
CXI.	Diligence.	226
XLV.	The Dressing of gardens.	92
IX.	The Earth E. E.	20
CVI.	The Eclipses.	216
LXV.	Engines.	134
CVIII.	Europe	220
LVIII.	A Feast. F. F.	118
CXXXII.	The Fencing-School.	268
V.	Fire.	12
LI.	Fishing.	104
XXXIV.	River-fish, and Pond-fish.	70
XXXV.	Sea-fish, and Shel-fish.	72
XL.	The Flesh and Bowels.	82
XV.	Flowers	32
XXV.	Flying-Vermine.	52
CXIII.	Fortitude	230
XXVI.	Four-footed Beasts about the House.	55
LII.	Fowling	106
XX.	Tame-Fowl.	42
XXIV.	Water-Fowl.	50
X.	The Fruits of the earth.	22
XIV.	Fruits of Trees.	31
LXXXVIII.	A Galley. G. G.	180
CXLV.	Gentilism.	294
CII.	Geometry.	208
II.	God	2
CXLIX.	God's Providence.	304
XLVII.	Grazing.	96
XLIX.	Grinding.	100

H. H.

XXXIX.	The Head, and the Hands.	80
XVI.	Pot-Herbs.	34
XXVII.	Heard-Cattel.	56
IV.	Heaven.	10
XLVIII.	The making of Honey.	98
LXXXIII.	The Horse-man.	170
LXVI.	A House.	136
LXXI.	The parts of a House.	246
CXV.	Humanity.	234
LIII.	Hunting	108
XLVI.	Husbandry.	94

I. I.

I.	The Invitation.	16
C.	Musical Instruments.	204
CXLV.	Judaism	296
CXXIV.	Judgement	252
CL.	The last Judgement.	306
CXVI.	Justice. K. K.	236
CXXXVII.	The Kingdom, and Region.	278
XXVIII.	Labouring-beasts L. L.	58
CVII	Liberality.	238
XIX.	Living-creatures	40
LIX.	The dressing of Line.	120
LXI.	Linnen-Clothes.	124
LXXIX.	Looking-glasses.	162
CXLVIII.	Mahometism M M.	302
CXXXVIII.	Kingly-Majesty.	280
XXXVI.	Man.	74
XXXVII.	The seven ages of Man.	77
XXXVIII.	The outward parts of a Man.	78
LXIV.	The Mason.	132
CXXVII.	Measures and Weights.	258
CXXVI.	Merchandizing	256
LXXXIX.	A Merchants-ship.	182
XI.	Metals.	24
LXVII.	A Mine.	138
CV.	The apparitions of the Moon.	214

Cx.	Mozal Philosophy.	220
C.	Musical Instruments	204
Xcii.	Paper. P. P.	188
Lxxxvi.	Passage over waters.	176
Cxv.	Patience.	232
Ci.	Philosophy.	206
Cix.	Mozal Philosophy	220
Cxxviii.	Physick.	260
Lxxviii.	The Picture.	160
Xxxiv.	Pond-fish.	70
Xvi.	Pot-herbs.	34
Lxx.	The Potter.	144
Xciii.	Printing	190
Cxlix.	Gods Providence.	304
Cx.	Prudence.	224
Cxxxv.	Races R. R.	274
Xxii.	Ravenous-birds.	48
Cxliv.	Religion	292
Xxxiv.	River-fish.	70
Lxxxi.	The Roper.	166
Cxxxviii.	Regal-Majesty.	280
Xcvii.	A School S. S.	198
Cxlii.	The Sea-fight	288
Xxxv.	Sea-fish, and Shel-fish.	72
Xlii.	The outward and inward Senses	86
Xxxi.	Serpents	64
Xc.	Ship-wrack.	184
Lxiii.	The Shoo-maker.	128
Xviii.	Shrubs	38
Xxi.	Singing-birds.	44
Cxxxi.	Sleights.	266
Cxviii.	The Society betwixt man, and wife.	240
Cxx.	The society betwixt parents, & children	244
Cxxi.	The Society betwixt master, & servant	240
Xlii.	The soul of man.	88
Cxxxix.	The Souldier	282
Lxvii.	The Black-Smith.	140
Cxxxii.	Sports-Sports.	276

Ciii.	The Celestial Sphere.	210
Cvii.	The Terrestial Sphere.	218
Xciv.	Arts belonging to the Speech.	202
Cxxvi.	The Stable.	156
Cxxx.	A Stage play.	264
Xii.	Stones.	26
Lxxii.	The Stove with the bed-room.	148
Xcviii.	The Study.	200
Lxxxvii.	Swimming.	178
	T. T.	
Lxii.	The Taylor.	126
Cxii.	Temperance.	228
Cxxxiii.	Tennis-play.	270
Cvii.	The Terrestrial Sphere.	218
Cxxv.	The Torments of Malefactors.	254
Lxxxii.	The Traveller.	168
Xii.	A Tree.	28
Lxix.	The Turner.	142
	V. V.	
Xxv.	Flying Vermin.	52
Xxxii.	Crawling Vermin.	66
Lvi.	The Vintage.	114
	W.	
Vii.	The Water.	16
Lx.	Weaving.	122
Lxxiii.	Wells.	150
Xxix.	Wilde-Cattel.	60
Xxx.	Wilde-Beasts.	62
Iii.	The World.	8
Xci.	Writting.	186

Trin-uni Deo Gloria.